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BORIS T. PASH

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P

G-2 BORIS PASH

DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS

2015 December release of records,
1944-1946

No.

Name:

Wohnort:

Emil Böttcher & Co., Mannheim D 4, 7 · Das Haus für Bürobedarf · Fernruf 28 58 - 59

# Ekaha-Schnellhefter

Fach-No.

DIARY (PRIVATE)

FRANCE

angefangen am:

beendigt am:

No. Name: Wohnort:

S 013816 a KG. K.

DIARY & REPORTS OF
THREE VISITS
TO
FRANCE

SEPT 1944
DEC 1944
FEB 1945

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958

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~~TOP SECRET.~~

## DIARY OF VISIT TO PARIS WITH ALSOS MISSION OF U.S. ARMY.

J. M. BARNES, Major. R.A.M.C.

6th Sept. 16.30 Depart from Heston in Dakota troop transport with Col. Defandorf, Major Wirth and Dr. Salant (Physicist).

17.30 Arrive Cherbourg. No planes now leaving this airport for Paris. Report to Normandy Base Section and obtain transport to air strip A 15 whence planes said to leave for Paris.

20,00 Arrive at air strip. Hope of transport in morning. Accommodated in pilot's mess for night.

7th Sept. 11.30 Depart from air strip in Dakota.

13.00 Reach Orly airfield S of Paris. Obtain transport to city.

14.00 Report to Seine Base Section. On trying to get billets am told to report to Comm. Z Billets in Hotel Lublin.

18.30 Proceed to Ambassadors Hotel where the rest of the ALSOS mission is billeted and fed. Meet Col. Chittick and told that we are a week late. This was due to the delay in his message reaching London. He said that all the Paris targets had been covered by Capt. Cromartie and himself. He said he was expecting to go East in a few days on a T. Force mission. It would be impossible for me to accompany him as it was a purely military affair. Col. Defandorf made an unfortunate introductory remark in saying that Dr. Fildes thought a technical expert should make the interviews as the reports from Italy were not satisfactory in phraseology or in the completeness of their technical descriptions. I gave the instance of the plates being described as 'changing colour'. I felt this incident may have created an unfortunate impression.

8th Sept. 09.30 See Col. Chittick at ALSOS offices. He rapidly went through the Paris and district targets reading from a file. He said a full report was being prepared by himself and Capt. Cromartie. The latter is at present visiting flying bomb sites. In summary all previous intelligence reports were either rubbish or misinterpretation of other activities.

1. Lwoff has disappeared and also Menk.
2. The story of small glass ampoules filled at Sevres has been traced. These ampoules have been made and filled in France and contain sulphuric acid and are used in land mines. Some ampoules have been found.
3. Glass factory and caves at ?Vauxtin do not exist.
4. The demand for Paris dogs was genuine. The actual German records have been seen and the animals were wanted as pets.
5. Sugar factory near Briancon non-existant.
6. Briault not to be found, but F.F.I. are looking for him in Vichy.

We were told there was nothing for us to do and no expectations of anything in the future. Cromartie expected back in 24 hours.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Sept. (con'd) | 17.00 | Move billets to Ambassadors Hotel. |
| | 18.30 | Supper with Chittick. General talk. |
| | 21.00 | Join an informal gathering in Dr. Goudsmith's room. Present:- Cols. Pash, Chittick and Eckmann; Drs. Salant and Brode; Maj. Wirth, Capt. Blake and self. Col. Pash describing his recent visit to Brussles and Antwerp with T. Force. He said that contacts had been made and 2 jeeps were to go up next day with 4 people and appointments were made for 11 Sept. Col. Chittick said that he would like to take Cromartie. They decided they would have to start before Cromartie returned, and Col. C. said he would cover the B.W. targets himself. Saw Col. C. after meeting and told there was nothing for me to do. |
| 9th Sept. | 10.00 | Saw Chittick again for a short time. Felt there was little attempt to offer the prospects of work. On two occasions I specifically asked 'If targets are found in Belgium, will I be of any use in investigating them ?'. The reply in each case was 'I do not know whether there are any targets worth examining'. This was obvious and my question had clearly been a conditional one. I felt there was a definite attempt to keep me out. I spoke to Col. Defandorf about this, and expressed myself strongly and said I would return as soon as possible. |
| | 12.30 | Col. C. departs for Brussels. Col. Defandorf and I make plans to leave on Monday. |
| 10th Sept. | 10.00 | Cromartie not yet returned, but expected any time. After further consideration and discussion with Col. D. decide to remain in Paris until Col. Chittick returns. Col. D. to proceed as arranged. |
| 11th Sept. | | Find that Lwoff's name appears in 1944 telephone directory, but refrain from making personal enquiries because of risks in dealing with French of unknown loyalty and risk of giving offence to ALSOS mission. |
| 12th Sept. | 9.30 | Meet Cromartie who has returned from extensive tour of flying bomb sites. Nothing at all in any of these suggested any plans for use of C. or B.W. The number of duds and local explosions makes the use of V1 probably undesirable for this purpose.<br>General discussion on results of work so far done in Paris, and I agree with his view that this is far from complete and that an attempt be made to clear up everything while here. He had seen Trefouille, the head of the Pasteur Institute, and the old Director of Le Bouchet, Desmaroux. They had supplied no information at all on any work being done on B.W. We discuss other targets and I point out the supposed location of the Anizy-le-Chateau targets and the caves at Vauxillon. This target had originally been located in a suburb of Paris. |
| | 11.30 | Visit Ministry of Health with Dr. Salant and introductions to Dr. Vallery-Radot. He supplies introductions to Prof. Legroux who has worked on B.W. |
| | 16.00 | Visit Legroux with a Dr. Bernard, a French doctor who speaks some English and is a resistance man and friendly. His English is not very good. The interview consists of a series of long statements by Legroux translated into a few sentences by Bernard. |

These difficulties of communication indicate the reasons for lack of technical details, together with some apparent reluctance on the part of Legroux to give details of his experiments.
Resume of Legroux's statements:-

1. Did experiments in 1915-6 with vegetative organisms, typhoid, etc., on grenade splinters. Abandoned because these organisms lost their virulence outside the body.

2. Did similar experiments with tetanus and clostridia spores and with 'N'. These are destroyed in explosions and they felt that with the new technique in surgical treatment - Carrel Dakin lavage - all organisms would be washed out of the wounds.

3. 1936 - Learnt from French intelligence that the Germans had been considering the use of 'N' spores in B.W. Renewed interest by French.

4. 1938 - Further experiments with spores on grenade splinters and using animals. Attempts to put up a cloud of 'X' in chambers. Guinea pigs exposed to this died, but further observations showed this to be due to their licking their fur. They prepared some anti-X serum, 450 litres.
This work was done at Le Bouchet and he knew Velu but said his experiments were of no value and implied that very little had been done by him.

5. 1940 - Worked with French Navy on islands in S. of France (Isles d'Hyeres).
   (a) Used ground up spleen of swine dead of a recently described virus disease. This is very lethal to swine and harmless for man, and the spleens are enlarged and full of the virus. If this mixture is put on the ground by hand all the animals allowed to graze over the contaminated area die. The same mixture was released from aircraft flying at 50 feet. It was dispersed from a battery of 12 large insufflators in the aircraft. No animals died after being let on the ground thus contaminated. They thought it was due to failure of the sand to settle.

   (b) They had done similar experiments on the dispersion of prodigiosus from aircraft and had found them on the contaminated area. He said the details of these experiments were hidden in S. of France. He seemed reluctant (after first agreeing) to accompany us down to look for them. He thought they would not give us more information than he had already done.

   (c) They had studied a disease in cattle due to a protozoa similar to malaria. This is carried by tics and the infection in the tics is hereditary. They had actually collected some tics and were prepared to use them if the Germans had started B.W.

6. He states the Germans seem to have feared B.W. as a sabotage weapon in the early days of the occupation. They sent him many samples of food to be examined for organisms, but they never asked for examinations for 'X' and he got the impression that they were not interested in this. His examinations of these samples were all negative. There was an alleged incident when an outbreak of typhoid followed the consumption of some butter. He thought this was

a natural infection.

At present he is working on 'X', as this is quite common now probably as the result of the diet during the occupation and the consumption of impure foods. He treats mild cases with anatoxin, and considers it too late to use anti-toxin in established infection. He has started the use of the mechanical respirator in serious cases, but has only got the first case under this treatment. We saw a mild case sent up to see him. The patient, a young man, had some mild change in vision - not diplopia - and showed marked dilation of the pupils. He gave no treatment to a case like this where symptoms had lasted five days. He described one instance of 3 members of a family eating some ham; 2 of these developed symptoms, but not the third who had eaten a boiled egg at the same time.

(Comment. Since Legroux had obviously done a great deal of work on B.W. it is surprising that his name was not mentioned by Trefouille when interviewed by Cromartie. Similarly Desmaroux made no mention of Legroux or Velu, both of whom had worked at Le Bouchet. This is a small example of the difficulty of knowing how much to trust or believe these French).

13th Sept. 9.00 Set off in jeep for Anizy-le-Chateau.

11.30 Reach Anizy and ask for head of F.F.I. Are advised to go to hospital at Premontre where there is an American doctor and also the local head of the F.F.I.

12.00 See Dr. Mara-Perez, a Cuban educated in America and with an M.D. of Paris. In medical charge of this public asylum of about 700 patients. Meet the head of F.F.I., a young man and friend of Dr. Mara-Perez who has lived as a pretended patient for 3 years. Had lunch in asylum and had very warm reception. Dr. M-P and head of F.F.I. state there are extensive caves made by the Germans at Vauxillon and these have not been examined by any U.S. troops. He states that the existence of glass containers has been described, and some are said to have been taken by the civilians. There are possibly supplies of medical equipment, as he showed a pair of plaster shears brought to him by a Frenchman from these caves.
Visit the caves which are extensive, solid concrete buildings scattered all over a small valley and well concealed. There were elaborate mens' and officers' messes with excellent furniture, but no signs of any occupation. There were many elaborate gas-proof and bomb-proof shelters - the 'caves'. A large small arms ammunition blockhouse found, but no bottles or medical supplies. The system is too vast to attempt a complete exploration, and it extends over the other side of the hill on an even greater scale. This part is already in the hands of U.S. troops.
Arrange for Dr. Mara-Perez to find out details of bottles and possible medical stores from inhabitants and to return in a few days.

(Comment). A vast system of defences and quarters with very elaborate shelter system not yet occupied. There is no evidence of anything out of the ordinary as far as the purpose of its existence goes).

14th Sept. 10.00 Further discussion of Paris targets with Cromartie. Locate the towns of St. Gobain, Chauny and Cirey all near Vauxillon. This apparently also the name of ,a firm of glass factories. Lalique is a well-known glass dealer and manufacturer.

14.00 Visit Col. Bradley's office. They have visited sites of stores. They have found nothing of special interest, and we inform them of our existence and interests.

15.00 Visit Civil Affairs Office and see a Maj. Akerman. We asked if it was possible to find out whether any particular kind of equipment was shipped to Germany in large or increasing quantities during the occupation. He said that before being sent to Germany everything was cleared through a central office and records kept. These were under different large headings, and he undertook to find the man who could give us any information on the despatch of medical laboratory equipment, and also fresh eggs.

15.30 Visit Lalique in his shop which is for the sale of decorative glass. He says the only order he received from the Germans was one from Goering for dinner services. He refers us to M. Barrelet of the Comm. Organisation du Verres.

16.00 See M. Barrelet at his office. He speaks a little English and seems very friendly. His committee is the central organisation controlling the glass industry of France, and they know everything about the production of eachfirm and sometimes its destination, unless something is done with it before it is despatched. For example, they know where all ampoules are made and whither they are sent, but do not know what the pharmaceutical firms receiving them finally do with them.
The total output of glass in France during the occupation was 80% below normal owing to fuel shortage. They lowered the distribution to different customers, including drug houses, by a similar amount. The total export to Germany did not exceed 5% of the output. He mentioned the order for millions of small ampoules for the Germans, and already knew they were filled with acid and used for mines. He said also that he had already had enquiries about glass from the factory at St. Gobain, and a friend of his in the F.F.I. was suspicious about its use by the Germans for B.W. He would not tell us where we could find this friend as hewas a refugee from the Gestapo (!)
He next mentioned a man he knew quite well who used to come and see him when he was visiting Paris. This man is a German of an old Prussian family and well connected apparently - Freiherr von Beaulieu Marconny of the Berliner Quartz Schmelze, a firm with many English connections. The last time he saw him, about 3 months ago, the German said that with regard to B.W. Hitler would be crazy if he did not use it since the Germans had made such great advances with it and could wipe out London in a night. He gave no details.
M. Barrelet promised to look into the possibility of any special bottles or large ampoules having been made.

17,30 Visit Prof. Leriche.

15th Sept, 10.00 After discussion with Cromartie we decided to clear up a few remaining Paris targets.

14.30 Visit the Foch Foundation with Capt. Augustine as interpreter. This is a large modern hospital, and we had a long talk with the Director (French). He has only just been appointed. The hospital is publically

owned, and before the war had a research laboratory. In August, 1940, the place was taken over entirely by the German army. No French were ever inside except certain unskilled labour. The hospital was for the sick and wounded, including civilians. No one seems to have got to know the names of the scientists working there even after it moved to Garches nearthe Pasteur Institute. The director made one call to a man believed to know something about the work going on there. All he knew was they were working on blood alcohol. In February 1944 for 'military reasons' the whole hospital was moved over to Garches a few miles away into a similar public hospital still occupied by the French. The latter moved into the Foch hospital, and the Germans had left this clean and completely bare. We saw the labs. at the Foch which had now been converted into examination and X-ray rooms by the French. Though larger than might have been expected in a hospital of this size, they did not suggest any possible use for production of B.W. weapons. Visited the Poincare hospital at Garches, now occupied by the U.S. Army having been abandoned by the Germans 10 days before the fall of Paris. It was left dirty. We saw the labs here with the army pathologists now in charge. Again their size was greater than would be expected for a hospital of this size. (2,000 beds in German hands). A great deal of work had been done on blood alcohol investigations, and a large suite of rooms was devoted to this with a large painted sign over one outside door. This may be the source of information to the French who knew of this part of their work. There were specially printed forms, and large numbers of estimations must have been done. They had left a certain amount of apparatus behind - incubators, refrigerators, etc., - and all this would be compatible with the idea that this was a laboratory for routine pathological tests. There were a few rusty animal cages and housing for about 100 rabbits in the grounds of the hospital. There was no evidence of an experimental laboratory. A few documents were left behind. These included the printed forms referred to above, a book with the results of the usual simple pathological tests with patients' names, etc., and a few notebooks probably the nurses record of drug administration and requisition from the dispenser. There were two files of correspondence dated from July 1940 to early 1942.
A cursory examination of these revealed the following:-

(a) The laboratory was the Hygienisch-Bakteriologische Untersuchungstelle beim Militarbefehlshaber in Frankreich. This was a separate military establishment to the Lazarette in the same building. The head of this from August 1940 apparently till the end of the year was Oberarzt Prof. Menk. Early in 1941 he was replaced by Oberarzt Seitz who remained until the last date correspondence was available.

(b) A testimonial for one of the workers shows she was expert in carrying out W.R.'s, flocculation tests, blood grouping serology, etc.,

(c) There was a separate Blutalcohol Untersuchungsstelle with a separate chief Oberstabarzt Dr. Hecksteden.

(Comment. This seems to have been a central laboratory for routine pathological tests for the German forces in France. The staff seem to have travelled about France to some extent, as mentioned in a letter dealing with a soldier assistant. It is possible that Menk was interested in X in relation to food contamination, and this would explain:-

1. The origin of the rumours concerning his work.
2. The fact that Legroux at the Pasteur Institute never got specimens for this type of examination.

Menk may have been in search of a virulent strain of X, and when he found it returned to Germany, hence his short stay here.

17.30 Call at address of a Dr. Briault given by Trefouille. A doctor of that name lived there, but was out at the time we called. His first name was Eugene, and he was clearly not the man we wanted.

18.30 Ring Barrelet in reply to a message received from him. He says he has had some more enquiries from the Ministry of Production on the same lines that we had made. Arranged to see him again. He said he had found no evidence of the making of any unusual type of glass containers.
(Comment. These enquiries may have been the result of our visit to the Civil Affairs Officer).

16th Sept. 9.30. Set off for St. Gobain with interpreter.

12.30. Interview the sub-director of the glass factory there. The factory is quite large but not working at present owing to the coal shortage. According to the director the output of the factory has been entirely of glass for roofing and for electric accumulators. They have never made any special types of ampoules, and have had no requests from the Germans for glass ware. They did have an order for sodium silicate which they executed. The material was transported to the Chauny factory and he believes it is still there.

14.00 Re-visited Premontre and saw Dr. Mara-Perez. He took us to a farm near Vauxillon where we met a farm worker who claimed to know the caves used as hospitals and where there were medical supplies. He took us to a number of these sites, and in each case led us to deep shelters mostly gas-proof, and often painted white with cots included. In each of these there was apparatus for bulk decontamination of the air and gas detectors. The latter were small sealed ampoules about 4 x ½ inch almost full of white powder. The dispensary for the whole base was eventually found on the far side of the hill, and was at present occupied by a U.S. ordnance unit. They had thrown out what equipment they had found, and this was examined and consisted of a few stock bottles of spirit etc., a dentist's chair and stools etc.
The officer told us the F.F.I. had been in the place some days before he had arrived, and had obviously had a good look round. He had not been round much but had heard of no dumps of bottles, but had found another fortified bunker full of small arms ammunition. This officer said the place had not been occupied by the Germans, and he thought it would have been an army headquarters.

(Comment. It is possible that the whole story may have originated from the knowledge that the St. Gobain factory was doing work for the Germans, namely the silica gel and not the ampoules or bottles. The unoccupied fortifications may have been entered by some of the local inhabitants who seem to number some enthusiastic F.F.I. men among them. Also many of the men did ordinary labouring work for the Germans, though most of the labour was from Belgium. In one of these shelters the ampoules may have been seen, and these are the standard German equipment for the detection of war gases. The silica gel was considered to be the 'lice', and the ampoules the product of the St. Gobain factory. Dr. M-P. had been given the name on the label of one of these bottles by a Frenchman who had seen it. It was Kohlenoxychloranzeigen - Phosgene detector. The pair of plaster shears given to the doctor were probably found in the dispensary, and not in a medical store).

17th Sept. 14.00 Discuss my future plans with Dr. Goudsmith, the technical head of ALSOS. I pointed out that I had only come for a few days and had no clothes, etc. for a longer stay. Regarding the work here, I felt that the bulk of it had been covered as satisfactorily as could be expected. He pointed out that the work in Germany would be much more difficult. Even with the nominally friendly population in Paris, the information received was often of doubtful value. It was not possible to say whether this was the result of ignorance or a deliberate attempt to mislead or withhold information. To examine German targets a good interpreter would be essential, and best to have a B.W. expert who could speak the language. I said I would raise this at Porton on my return. Capt. Cromartie does not speak German. No other plans for the future regarding the sending of an English representative were made.

Col. Chittick was present earlier and suddenly came out with the statement that he had yesterday seen the records of the work on B.W. at Le Bouchet, and talked to some unnamed but senior French officials. They had undertaken a number of projects, but he did not supply details. They had tried a 4 kilo 'N' bomb with the spores on charcoal. They had estimated its efficiency by studying the dispersion of the charcoal on the body. They had not examined the lethal effect of the explosion on the spores. They had also worked on phosgene and 'N'. Their most successful weapon was bovine peste (Comment: Probably brucellosis). This work was done by a man named Veiloux (? Velu of reports). They mentioned the work on the tic disease of cattle, but dismissed the man who worked on it (presumably Legroux) as no use and continually going from one subject to the other.

(Comment: This is typical of two things:-

1. The way in which Col. Chittick works and passes on the information in a casual way on such an informal occasion. The subject had been dismissed by the French, and he seemed to make no attempt to let us see the documents and form some sort of critical appraisal of the work. It is possible that a more detailed report of his examination of these documents may be included in the final report of the mission.

2. It is an excellent example of the difficulties of getting any information at all. The head of the Pasteur Institute and the administrative head of Le Bouchet apparently knew nothing of this work. The one man we interviewed at the suggestion of the temporary Minister of Health had clearly given his biassed account of this work. He dismissed Velu's work with the same airiness as his own was dismissed by the government officials. I do not

think it by any means possible to draw definite conclusions unless the actual protocols of the experiments are examined. It is conceivable that all these stories are equally unreliable and that Velu's work, if examined properly, would not be worth a damn).

17th Sept. (cont'd). 17.30 Discuss matters with Capt. Cromartie and decide to draw up a scheme for tackling the targets in Germany in the light of our experience here and the potential difficulties of working in Germany.

21.30 See Col. Chittick with Capt. Cromartie. The former is returning to the U.S. via London in a few days. He says that he will return from the States with his own outfit of 20 - 30 men. We learn that ALSOS covers certain special missions, and Col. Chittick is attached to it for one of these, but in addition under C.I.P.C. he has the special mission of looking into C.W. and B.W. He said he would see Col. Wansbrough Jones on his way through London and discuss the future British representation with him. He told me merely to give a report of what I had seen in Paris, etc. He said that he would advise Gen. Porter on his return to America to abandon all expensive projects on B.W.

(Comment: Col. Chittick has obviously made up his mind that there is no prospect of the enemy using B.W., and it is clear that he hardly approaches the investigation into French targets with an open mind on the subject. It seems almost impossible to discuss anything with him.)

Ref: Suresnes Target.

Detailed examination of the two files of correspondence show that undoubtedly the organisation run by Menk was a laboratory for the routine examination of pathological specimens from Paris and around. Menk was there from August when it was opened until at least November 9th, 1940. He had been replaced on November 23rd. In October he applied for leave to visit Hamburg to attend a meeting of the Society for Tropical Diseases, and to visit Osnabruck for domestic reasons. There is a copy of a request from Menk to the Military Academy in Berlin for a number of common agglutination strains, together with W.R. antigen complement and sera. The list contains nothing unusual. There is no reference to 'X', but this is improbable had he been doing anything serious with it. He made one contact with Legroux and asked him for his strain of tetanus for a friend in the Berlin military medical academy. In September he wrote a brief account of the work of the laboratory for the previous 4 weeks. 3,200 specimens were examined. Of these over 2,000 were stool and urine cultures. About 200 were W.R.'s of which he says the number of requests fell rapidly after the first week or two of the occupation !

18th Sept. 10.00 Further interview with M. Barrelet of the Com. de Verres. He had examined the files and found only 3 German orders.

1. From Merck of Karlsruhe for 1.7 million small ampoules for lighter fuel and eau-de-cologne for the German soldiers. He pointed out the shortage of materials in France, and the Germans cancelled the order.

2. For 700,000 tablet tubes 55 mm x 16 mm for a firm in Berlin. This was never executed.

3. The large order of 80 million small ampoules which we now know to have been used for mines.

He pointed out that the Germans have an excellent glass industry of their own, and would be unlikely to have farmed out any special orders. He said that a number of glass workers from France had gone to Germany and some were now back. These men could be interviewed as to the nature of their work.

18th Sept. (cont'd) (Comment: This was considered to be unprofitable for the B.W. angle, but the suggestion passed on to the mission).

" 14.00 Get my orders to return fixed up with Comm.Z. and fix with Air Transport for Wednesday morning.

16.30 Return to office to learn there has been a meeting to discuss the future of the mission. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the organisation, and Col. Chittick is apparently going to make demands in Washington for more men and materials. They decide to leave/London and Paris office.

(Comment: There is obviously some very justified 'feeling' about the gross inefficiency of the administration of the mission. I think Chittick is probably engineering to be put in administrative charge of the whole thing. I think it would be a good idea, and the work on B.W. might then be left in the hands of a man who knew something about it).

19th Sept. 15.00 With Capt. Cromartie call at the address of Dr. Lwoff given in the telephone directory. See his mother-in-law who gave me his assumed name and new address.

15.00 Meet Commandant Antoine at an F.F.I. headquarters. He has done no scientific work since May 1944 and is working as an officer in the F.F.I. His story confirms all that we and other members of the mission have heard. The French scientists as a whole did not cooperate with the Germans, and had as little to do with them as possible. Ramon was the only member of the Pasteur who collaborated. Trefouille, the head, only did a few things when forced and produced a little serum for them - antidiphtheritic. The Germans sent someone to examine the method used at the Pasteur for the production of rabbit lung antityphus vaccine. For the past 12 months they have been growing penicillin from a strain that Lwoff had had from Fleming many years ago when in London. They have managed to produce a few grams of active stuff. Some months ago a director of I.G. came from Germany and asked for some of the Fleming strain. He was given a penicillin notatum from Bonn. Indistinguishable from the Fleming strain except that it produced no penicillin. They heard no more from the Germans about this. He knew of no B.W. work, and had only heard an occasional rumour among the F.F.I. of its possible use. The French feel that all work done so far indicates B.W. is useless, and they are not very interested in its possibilities. The only rumour he had heard concerned the possible use of brucella melitensis, but there was no accurate information. He promised to make other enquiries and let Cromartie know if he heard anything. He had only heard of Dr. Briault from conversation with other men at the Pasteur, and he had heard some Americans asking for him. From what he had heard Briault was a 'nobody' in all senses of the word.

20th Sept. 07.00 While waiting on Orly airfield for passage home talked to British captain in the special parachute brigade. He had been working among the F.F.I. for two weeks in advance of our armies. I asked if there were any rumours of special methods of warfare, and he produced a bullet taken off a Russian fighting for the Germans which the F.F.I. told him was poisoned. He had brought it home for examination though very sceptical about it all. He handed it to me. He said a friend of his had died two days after a bullet wound in the knee. This had made him wonder a little, but he knew nothing about the details of his friend's treatment etc. The medical facilities up there were primitive or non-existent.

# DIARY OF SECOND VISIT TO PARIS. DEC. 13-15th 1944.

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Dec. 11th.

12.00 Message from M.I.10 to say appointments have been fixed in Paris to see Briault on Weds Dec 13th. Arrange to go to London immediately.
13.30 Leave Porton by car.
16.00 Reach M.I.10 and see Maj. Skellon. Authority to travel just arrived from A.D.Sci. To go via Newhaven by boat.
19.30 Arrive Newhaven and obtain (By good luck) a meal in Naval Officers Mess.
20.45 Report to Lieut Crouch and Security officer.
21.30 Board S.S.Victoria, an Isle of Man steamer
22.15 Leave harbour and 5 hours later start crossing in strong gale

Dec 12th.

07.00 Arrive off Dieppe with strong following wind and high seas. Entry to harbour restricted to within 2 hours either side of high tide
09.30 Decision made that impossible to enter harbour on account of weather, and no intention of doing it at high tide that night.

Remain off Dieppe for 24 hours.

Dec. 13th.

09.30 Weather having improved steamer berths in Dieppe. Met by Lieut Geldard from Broadway mission, together with car and driver. Set off for Paris

13.00 Arrive Paris and report to W/C Smith. Have lunch.
14.30 Report to British army HQ in Paris and obtain Paris pass and billets.
15.30 Visit Prof, Leriche and deliver book from Trueta.

Dec. 14th

09.30 Report to Broadway HQ and see Smith. Read his latest report on Briault not yet seen in England including copies of Balachowsky's letter to his wife.
11.30 Visit Prof Giroud at Pasteur Institute. This visit had been arranged in order to find out more about French work on typhus and also to find out more of Balachowsky.

13.30 Meet Briault and have lunch with him together with Smith and Mr Walford as interpreter.

16.00 Visit Col. Gordon and Surgeon General HQ

17.00 Visit Lwoff ant FFI HQ in Paris.

Dec. 15th

11.00 Smith collected me and went to arrange passage home. To leave Paris tomorrow morning and go on leave boat.

14.00. Leave letter with Col Gordon for Cromartie

15.30 Visit Louvre

17.00 See M. Barrelet at offices of Comitie de Verres.

17.30 See Smith at Bedford hotel and learn we go tonight to Dieppe and leave at 9.30 tomorrow by launch
22.30 Reach Dieppe. Put up and fed by Lt Geldard

Dec. 16th

09.30 Leave Dieppe on H.M.M.L. 333 Rough crossing
13.30 Arrive Newhaven
16.15 Reach Victoria. Report to M.I. 10 and ring W/C Cecil.

~~SECRET.~~

BIO/6305

## REPORT ON SECOND VISIT TO PARIS, DEC. 13-15th 1944.

J.M. Barnes.

The purpose of this visit was to obtain an interview with Dr. R. Briault, who was known to be the author of a number of reports claiming to show that the Germans are preparing to use B.W. The most recent of these reports is based on information alleged to have been given by a French scientist named Balachovsky who is working for the Germans in Weimar. The details of this report have been given by Wing Commander Smith, and they include a copy of a letter from Balachovsky to his wife. It should be noted that the most important piece of information, namely the note alleged to have been smuggled in a parcel and stating that the work being done by Balachovsky was on such a vast scale that it could only imply work on B.W., has been lost by Briault. In view of the possible importance of typhus in B.W., as claimed by Briault, an interview was sought with Dr. Giroud of the Pasteur Institute, who has done a great deal of the work on the rabbit lung vaccine.

1. Interview with Dr. Giroud accompanied by W/C Smith.

Conversation was rather restricted by the limited knowledge of languages by the two parties.

The rabbit lung vaccines were first prepared in 1940 by Dr. Giroud and his colleagues, and work on their preparation and use has gone on since. The Germans did evince some interest, and altogether they were supplied with about 10 litres of the vaccine prepared at the Pasteur Institute. As far as Giroud knew they had not used the vaccine on a large scale and employed a modified Cox and the Wiegl vaccine.

Dr. Giroud knew Balachovsky, who is an entomologist and works normally at Versailles and only occasionally at the Pasteur. He knew that Balachovsky was working in Germany for he had received letters from him with requests for copies of his (Giroud's) papers on typhus.

He gave the following names of Germans he knew to be interested in typhus:-

| | |
|---|---|
| OTTO | working at Frankfurt on Main. |
| GILDEMEISTER | " " R. Koch Institute, Berlin. |
| DUIJ | " " Weimar. |
| EYER | " " Cracow. |

Asked about his views on B.W., Giroud expressed his opinion that typhus was useless as a weapon and preparations of rickettsia did not retain their virulence and could not be dried. The use of lice as vectors was only likely to be effective under conditions of chaos among civilians. He said that in 1943 he had received from Vichy a very secret request for his opinion as to the most likely weapons which could be employed as B.W. agents. He did not know the origin of this request, but he had replied that in his opinion B. pestis, brucellosis and tularaemia were bacteria that could be readily grown and might be used. He heard no more at all on this subject from Vichy.

(This is very interesting, for there can be little doubt that this request came from Briault, who at this time had just been asked by British sources to find out something about German B.W. intentions. The list given by Giroud is almost the same as that figuring in the early Briault reports).

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## 2. Interview with Dr. R. Briault, accompanied by W/C Smith and Mr. Walford, who acted as interpreter.

The interview took place over lunch and for the greater part of the time the conversation was general. Briault was a ready talker, full of anecdotes chiefly centring round his own achievements, and it was also apparent that he knew Mme. Balachovsky fairly well as she was the source of a good deal of his information. Amongst other of his claims was that of holding about 30 prisoners at the present time, including the notorious Bacula.

Briault is interested in marine biology and has travelled in the Antarctic on Norwegian ships, and has worked at some of the marine institutes round the coast of France. He studied at the University of Paris and apparently is not a doctor of medicine. He was in Vichy during the occupation and is well known there, as his wife's father was mayor of Vichy for 40 years. He was approached by British agents in 1943 and asked to enquire into German work on B.W.

He can name none of his informants. He repeated the story that the Germans had tried B.W. weapons against the Russians but would not state the names of the German officers supplying the information. Asked specifically what he believed the Germans would use, he stated that powdered typhus virus in shells was the weapon to be employed. The typhus was being prepared from the serum of dogs. He thought that tularaemia was also to be used and the Gestapo had been requisitioning farms all over France, using them for a few months and then deserting them. This is where they were working on rabbits. He knew no more about the preparation of tularaemia and nothing about the use of brucellosis.

Regarding the peculiar glass vessel illustrated in a previous report, he had only seen the fragments from which this was a reconstruction. He had since lost the pieces. He stated that the glass factory where they were produced was about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. away from the older factory at St. Gobain and was run and staffed entirely by Germans. He added that the Germans also had a director in the St. Gobain factory (untrue). He also described another ampoule which he thought was connected with possible B.W. weapons until a friend told him that it was part of the fuze of a mine and contained acid.

> (A good deal is known about the history of these ampoules, which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The fact that Briault depicted them as being about a foot in length may be regarded as exaggeration natural in a man interested in fish).

He repeated the stories already reported by him of the Germans sending agents over to England to contaminate surgical dressings for treating wounded soldiers, and also the spreading of peste bovine by the direct smearing of the nostrils of cattle by German agents wandering about the market-places of England!

In further discussion he said that he was interested in blood transfusion and had done a lot of work on the preservation of blood using citric acid instead of citrates as preservatives. He claimed to know about the transfusion service of the Spanish Republican Army. On enquiry it turned out that he had never heard of the pressure bottle method of storing and delivering blood which was the unique feature of this well publicised service.

In conclusion he stated that the last time he had heard the use of B.W. mentioned was on a visit to the Foch Foundation Hospital in Suresnes in APRIL 1944, where he made a demonstration of a transfusion to German medical officers on a German corporal. After the demonstration he was taken upstairs to have a drink and everyone was sitting round at little tables of six. At the table behind his he heard a German officer ask if the toxic powder had been used yet.

> (This story, given in detail by Briault, is of particular interest because, at the date he mentions - the accuracy of this date was confirmed

by a repeat question - the Foch Foundation was no longer a German military hospital but had been entirely deserted by them in February 1944. On mentioning the Poincaré hospital at Garches, it appeared that Briault had never heard of it. (See my previous report re Foch Foundation).

In conclusion I give it as my opinion that Briault is completely valueless, possibly even dangerous, as a witness.

3. Interview with Dr. André Lwoff ("Commandant Antoine", French Army).

Lwoff knew Balachovsky well, and he said that he was nearly shot by the Germans as he was discovered with a secret transmitter in his house. His life was probably saved by the intervention of the Pasteur Institute. It is therefore quite out of the question to believe he is working willingly for the Germans. His colleague Richet, the son of the discoverer of anaphylaxis, was also nearly shot. Lwoff did not know what Balachovsky was doing except that he was with Richet in Weimar.

Lwoff had heard no other tales of B.W. except a story that V3 made use of radio active elements. It is apparently possible with these elements to stabilise an atmosphere of small water droplets; at least, Lwoff gathered as much from Trillat, the well-known French physicist. Lwoff thought it conceivable that such an atmosphere might be used for the carriage of bacteria or viruses.

4. Interview with Col. Gordon - Epidemiological Section, Surgeon General's Office, Paris.

I had a short talk with Col. Gordon, whom I had met on my previous visit. He had heard no stories of B.W. He told me that the ALSOS mission was in Strasbourg and that Capt. Cromartie was with them. They had gone after Prof. Haagen but he had heard that he had got away to Germany. Col. Gordon only knew of Haagen's connection with virus work.

I left a note with Col. Gordon to be delivered to Cromartie who was expected back in Paris next week, and in it I asked for any information he might have acquired.

Biology Section,
Porton.
December 18th 1944.

~~SECRET.~~

Barnes

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# REPORT ON A THIRD VISIT TO FRANCE

February 6th - 17th, 1945.

J.M. Barnes. Major R.A.M.C.

## General

After the receipt of the request from ALSOS for Hofer and me to go to France there was a delay of 3 days before movement orders reached C.I.O.S. from SHAEF. After the orders were received a passage was booked for the following morning and we were in Paris within 24 hours. ALSOS had reserved billets for us in the hotel where they are quartered and we fed in the mess there.

The ALSOS staff and accommodation have been considerably increased since I was there in September 1944. Capt. Cromartie and Capt. Henze have an office to themselves and there is clerical assistance available. The Mission has its own cars and jeeps with a group of drivers. In addition to the specialist officers who come and go, there are six administrative officers responsible for supplies and equipment etc.

The day after our arrival we reported to Colonel Knights at 'T' Force H.Q. at Versailles. There were no formalities with which we had to comply and we were at liberty to direct our own activities under ALSOS.

Four of us went to Strasbourg by car with one driver and baggage. On the way out we stopped at 6th Army Group H.Q. where we spent the night. We had been given orders by Colonel Eckmann of ALSOS and, with these, passes were obtained from both the American and French authorities covering this army group area.

At Strasbourg ALSOS have taken over two large flats in a house with a convenient shut-in yard for keeping transport. They have an administrative officer with a small staff permanently there. He is responsible for food and fuel supplies and maintains contact with the War Room. We had no difficulty in going where we wished and the passes enabled us to enter places occupied by French troops.

Our return to England was arranged without difficulty on the orders originally issued by C.I.O.S. During our stay Hofer had to make certain additional arrangements with the Naval authorities to cover his movements.

## French Investigations.

During their previous investigations at Strasbourg, Captains Cromartie and Henze had met a Dr. Grumbach who was going through the Strasbourg medical school on behalf of the French 'Comite des Reserches' (22, Avenue Foch, Paris). Dr. Grumbach is a bacteriologist who worked on his own (as an analyst) in Strasbourg before the war. His main task seemed to be the collection of documents from the different departments which he examined and sorted, and then dispatched to the appropriate specialist, e.g. chemist, physicist etc. He did not appear to have found out very much about what had been going on in the school and said that he had not had time to read the papers he had obtained. He was very anxious to obtain certain papers removed by ALSOS and sent to America. He gave us to understand that the French were interested in these matters from a scientific standpoint only.

## Plan of BW Investigations.

There is still no positive evidence of the existence of any German work on BW. The ALSOS team have the full Item 10 target list together with targets added as a result of recent intelligence reports. None of these can be considered to be of especially high priority in the absence of better information. One report from a POW engineer mentions tunnels that he had been constructing in different parts of Germany and one in Norway under conditions of secrecy. He had been told they were to be used for the storage of bacteria. Two of these have been accurately located and both are adjacent to existing hospitals. Another possible target is the island of Riems in the Baltic just off the German coast. It was here that, before the war, the Germans carried out some field trials with foot and mouth disease. Within the last few months the Siemens electron microscope people have moved out there (presumably for safety).(1) Apart from these the ALSOS team have a target list comprising most of the hygiene and biological research institutes in Germany.

If time permits it might be worth interrogating some of the senior German medical prisoners in Allied hands in order to find the names of any of their friends still in Germany whom they know to be anti-Nazi. A chance examination of one such interrogation provided the name of a physiologist still at work who was a friend of the prisoner, and he said he was anti-Nazi. One such contact in each university might help considerably in covering the place rapidly and any suspected personalities might be named. It is likely that BW. work, being highly secret, will only be in the hands of trusted party members among the bacteriologists and these will be among the last to fall into our hands.

The present arrangement is that ALSOS.BW. team give all such names to the Mission's representative on 'T' Force and they are seized as high priority targets. Additional names can be added to the list at the last moment by a special arrangement with SHAEF.

## Interview with M. Gauchard.

This man directs a firm making sprays and atomisers, and is known to British CW. people. In December 1944 he was seen by Colonel Childs in Paris and he then reported some information he had about alleged German BW. activities obtained from German sources. He was interviewed on February 8th by Captain Henze and myself at his 'factory' at Santeny a few miles from Paris. This factory has the appearance of a country house, and his small office was in the lodge at the gates. In the ante-room there was a show case containing atomisers and on the floor a Phantomyst type of spray. The interview was carried out in French by Captain Henze. Gauchard was friendly and ready to talk, but the whole time he tended to bring back the conversation to the French work on BW. carried out at Le Bouchet in which he had played a small part. At one point he went so far as to produce a scale drawing of a section of a BW. bomb of his own design. The principle was that of a liquid culture stored under pressure which was released from an atomiser spray fitted in the tail of the bomb. This was activated as the bomb left the aircraft, and there was a small explosive charge so that the remains exploded on reaching the ground. He said that, though not a qualified bacteriologist, he had worked on the subject for a few years.

He stated that he was taken prisoner in 1940, and on his release returned to find his factory had been stripped by the Germans. In 1943 he was approached by the Germans and met a Professor KLIEWE. The latter told him he had repeated his (Gauchard's) work on the destruction of spores by means of his patent aerosol. He asked for the formula but (naturally!) did not get it. Gauchard saw Kliewe about 10 times and he explained that, fearing more harm at the hands of the Germans, he had been friendly with Kliewe who seemed a decent fellow. The latter had asked him to work for him at Koenigsberg.

The information Gauchard possessed about BW. was acquired at a meeting he attended at the Majestic Hotel in Paris. There were present about a dozen German officers including ordnance and medical specialists. Gauchard pretended that he did not understand German and said that the discussion went on while he sat almost unnoticed in a corner. The other officers were asking Kliewe what work had been done in Germany on BW., and Kliewe replied that they were still undecided as to whether shells, glass ampoules or sprays from aircraft were the most effective. They had worked with morve, charbon, 'grinsing' and poliomyelitis. This word 'grinsing' conveyed nothing to Gauchard, but, as he had never seen it written down, this was only a phonetic rendering of what he had heard. The work on polio was done on apes from Borneo. This was all the information Gauchard could supply. On questioning he said that Kliewe had done this work himself, but Gauchard (though he once knew) could not remember the name of the place where it had been done (Shades of Briault!).

Gauchard knew all about the French work at Le Bouchet and believed the Germans had only begun their experiments after they had got hold of the French records.

We were not favourably impressed by this witness, and are not inclined to place much confidence in the veracity of his story. That he met and had dealings with Kliewe was most probable, but, in my opinion, this information about BW. has been supplied in the belief that it will be considered valuable and that Gauchard's contact with the Germans may, in other respects, be overlooked.

Prof. H. Kliewe is the director of the Hygiene Institute at Giessen (1941 List) and has published a number of papers on bacteriology, the majority of which are concerned with disinfection. The following is a list from the Index Medicus 1940-4 :-

1. Influence of organic and inorganic materials on bactericidal power of disinfectants: 1940 Zbl bkt ·Abt 1 146 208
2. Oral hygiene 1941 Munsch med Wchsch 88 1369. Dysentery bacteria ibid 617
3. Disinfection with hot air. 1942 Z.Hyg.u.Infktkrk. 123 725
4. Disinfection of air and its importance in combatting infectious diseases of the respiratory tract. 1942. ibid 124 480
5. Bactericidal properties of indikans. 1943 Z.Imm.u.Exp. Ther.102 313.

Kliewe and the Hygiene Institute have been put on the target list.

## Strasbourg Medical Targets.

All these targets had been thoroughly examined by Captains Cromartie and Henze and they had also seen a number of the assistants who worked there. The interesting features were:-

(1) The Hygiene Institute adjoining the Medical School directed by Prof. E. Haagen. He is a well known worker on virus diseases and spent a number of years in America. He came to Strasbourg after 1940 from The Robert Koch Institute in Berlin. His institute was badly damaged by bombs in September 1944 and he left in November. A considerable number of documents were seized and much information about his work was obtained from these and from interviews with his secretary and one of the assistants in the department

(2) The other establishment that was well covered by ALSOS was the Medical Research Institute in the hospital grounds. This had three sections;- biology, physics and biochemistry. Prof. Otto Bickenbach directed the biology section and appears to have been a powerful party man. The heads of the other sections are now in American hands and seem to have been primarily scientists. It was this institute that had been partly evacuated to specially

built laboratories in the old French fort Fransecky (Ney). This lies a few miles out of the town; passes were needed in order to enter it and it was guarded (by an old man). The Natzweiler concentration camp was also visited and the department of anatomy and pathology.

The account that follows is largely based on the earlier work of the ALSOS team. What was seen confirmed what they had reported and the information was further amplified in discussion. No connections with BW. were ever established but this report is given as perhaps being of some general interest and is, to a large extent, a repetition of the ALSOS reports with the addition of a few details and personal opinions.

## Hygiene Institute and Professor Haagen.

Haagen had an established reputation as a worker in virus disease. He seems to have been an ardent Nazi and held the rank of Major in the Luftwaffe. He worked on four main subjects - typhus fever, yellow fever, epidemic hepatitis and influenza. His main interest lay in the production and trial of effective vaccines against these diseases. The work on yellow fever was abandonned in 1943 at the instigation of the Luftwaffe. It is interesting to note that at one time he received a visit from a Japanese interested in his work on yellow fever. Haagen believed that he had succeeded in isolating a virus from human cases of epidemic hepatitis with which he could infect mice. He was aware of the naturally occurring disease in these animals and his mice were carefully selected from healthy stock. He had prepared a vaccine for influenza, and though this gave rise to severe reactions in the patients receiving it, in the opinion of his colleagues it was not very effective in preventing the disease.

Haagen's main work was probably devoted to typhus. He used mice and guinea pigs for the production of his vaccines and also used a living vaccine. He did a few experiments with rabbits on the lines worked by Giroud of the Pasteur Institute but he did not pursue this. Towards the end of 1943 he had been asked to produce 100,000 doses of vaccine per month. His assistant said that as far as she knew a simple saline egg yolk suspension was the vaccine commonly used in Germany. This was produced in Berlin, and she gathered that they must have become short of eggs for they wrote to Strasbourg for supplies (Incidentally she said that supplies of all bacterial media were very difficult to obtain and they had done work on substitutes for the usual types).

Haagen did not confine his work on typhusto animals, but through his colleague Hirt, Professor of Anatomy, he obtained prisoners from the camp at Natzweiler. He complained that they were in a very poor physical condition for his experiments, and apparently they needed 1-2 months care and feeding before they were in a fit condition to be used. He used unvaccinated controls in his experiments. Apparently the Luftwaffe did not approve of this type of work and his secretary said they had written to him to this effect. They are known to have written to ask whether the epidemic of typhus raging at Natzweiler camp was connected with his work. He wrote denying this. There is no evidence that he did any other type of experiment on humans, and though he used the respiratory route of infection in his animal experiments there is nothing to suggest that he did this on humans.

Latterly he had done a little work on penicillin using strains of the mould obtained from Holland. This work had not progressed beyond a few trial growths of the moulds.

Examination of the institute revealed no evidence of any activities inconsistent with the use of the place as a teaching and research centre.

## Medical Research Institute. Prof. Otto Bickenbach.

This institute stands on its own in the grounds of the hospital. We went through the rooms of the biology section and found nothing to indicate the lines of work that were being pursued. We met the second assistant of the Physics Section - Dr. Heintz - who had just returned and was in temporary control. He knew Bickenbach but nothing about his work. As a result of the few contacts he had had with him he did not appear to hold a very high opinion of his scientific attainments. He thought he was the type of man who liked to collect apparatus in order to make a show to impress visitors. The Physics Section had a fine new plant for the production of neutrons used to prepare radio-active materials. Heintz believed that these were being injected into patients for the treatment of cancer. He himself was working on the detection and estimation of the isotopes of chlorine by means of the infra-red apparatus made by I.G. for the direct estimation of gases in mixtures.

It was round the activities of Bickenbach and the Biology Section that most of our interest centred. At the beginning of 1944 this section was evacuated to the laboratories constructed at Fort Fransecky (F.F.). It is said that building had been going on there for the previous two years. It was generally known as a place where secret research was being carried out. The laboratories at F.F. were of the usual type but in two of the rooms three chambers of peculiar construction were found. They had concrete walls and sides with large windows of thin glass reinforced with wire netting. There were two small chambers on either side of a wall dividing two of the rooms, and a third larger one in one of these rooms. They had elaborate exhaust mechanisms with powerful motor fan units on the roof. The exhaust could be completely cut off. They had air inlets of simple wide pipes capable of being sealed off like the door of an autoclave. These led into the passage inside the building. The wire cage attached to the roof of each chamber did not look as though it was built to hold animals and the existence of electric points inside suggested that some kind of electrical apparatus had been placed there. Protected lights were installed in each chamber. Each chamber had a set of three taps placed on the wall. These were:-

1. A typical gas tap as seen on any laboratory bench.
2. A water tap with short fluted spout as seen in any laboratory sink.
3. A smaller square handled tap that might be used for controlling pressure.

All these taps were Inside the chambers. In the smaller chambers the pipes from the taps led directly inside the walls and were thereafter lost to view. In the case of the larger chamber the pipes from the taps lay on the wall after they emerged from the chamber and just outside all three had been cut and to two of them cylinders had been attached. This suggests the chambers were designed without much care. Two of these pipes were traced. One led to a room not far away which contained a number of pipes on the walls with several openings suggesting that at some time apparatus was to be fitted in here. The other led away with the other main pipes to the basement below. There was a small sampling tube in each chamber. There was no apparatus for mixing the contents.

There was a chemistry laboratory with a good fume cupboard with a flue at the bottom as well as at the top. There was a histological room and a store of glass ware such as a chemist rather than a bacteriologist would require. There were no functioning autoclaves or any signs of a media room and the materials necessary for one. Simple inspection of the chambers and their surroundings leaves one quite mystified as to their probable function.

Further details of Bickenbach's activities have been gleaned from the examination of his correspondence and from questions to other people working in the institute.

The institute at F.F. was addressed as the Flugforschung Institute and also the Elektrisches Forschung Institute. The latter or possibly both may refer only to the physics section which was also in part of the fort.

Bickenbach was a clinician as well as a 'research' worker. He is not listed in a 'Who's Who' of German scientists of 1941, and there are no papers under his name in the Index Medicus 1940-4. This tends to support the other evidence that he was more of a Nazi than a scientist, and in addition he was a friend of Prof. Brandt who is Hitler's personal physician. The latter is held in low repute by his professional colleagues judging by reports from POW interrogations of medical men.

Bickenbach, according to his correspondence, was engaged in important and secret research work, some at least of which was being done at the instigation of his friend Brandt.

He spent a good deal of his time collecting apparatus which is no easy matter to judge by his files. He obtained an electron microscope from Siemens and got some advice on its use from Dr. Ruska. The apparatus was originally installed at Strasbourg and was moved to F.F. It took some time to get it into working order and no systematic investigations were apparently being made with it. There was a reprint lying about on the use of the machine for studying aerosols and another from Ruska on the examination of the structure of bacteria. Bickenbach also ordered an ultracentrifuge which was still lying unopened in the institute at Strasbourg. This may have been ordered on behalf of his colleague Weygand the biochemist. From pencilled notes in Bickenbach's file it appears that Weygand sometimes ordered apparatus through Bickenbach. Bickenbach also ordered 2 electric 'schnell Dialysatoren', an 'Ultrarotabsorptionschrieber' for measuring carbon dioxide in air, and two 'Injektor-Sauggerates'. The last, made by Hagenuk, may be some type of carefully calibrated atomiser. There were two gas meters in the laboratories, and he was in correspondence with the senior engineer at Heidelberg over the purchase of rotameters. This man also helped Bickenbach on technical matters of various kinds.

In all the correspondence found Bickenbach never gives a clue as to the nature of the work he was doing beyond emphasising its importance and secrecy. That they were studying the behaviour of gases is evident from the gas meters, flow meters, the I.G. apparatus, etc. they had obtained. There is no mention of any orders for toxic gases though several for compressed air and carbon dioxide cylinders. The order for what has been deduced to be a form of atomiser suggested work on aerosols, and this was confirmed by finding a reference to 'aerosol arbeit' (and a reminder to have his respirator changed as the cannister was exhausted) on a small slip of paper containing a list of things to be done written in Bickenbach's own writing.

Bickenbach had great difficulty in getting supplies of even the simplest laboratory equipment, and after correspondence with the Generalkommissar des Fuhrers fur das Sanitats - und Gesundheitswesen he succeeded in obtaining a 'DE' priority which is the highest. This was prolonged for a further period of six months to November 1944. It is difficult to know whether Bickenbach got his priorities because of the importance of his work, or because of his position in the party and as a friend of Brandt.

His assistant Ruhl - a young Nazi seconded from the forces to work with him - had one of the rooms containing a chamber. Some of his personal papers were found and show him to have been a biochemist. He had written a long thesis on the metabolism of arginine and histidine and one on the value of milk as a food. He had done a number of experiments involving estimations of phosphorus in blood and sugar tolerance curves. He had studied the effect of injections of male sex hormones on the rate of excretion of Vit. $B^1$. He also had a number of clinical records of patients suffering from cancer. This may have been in connection with the use of the radio active substances produced in the physics section. He is known to have been up Natzweiler, but nothing is known of what he did there.

It is impossible to come to any definite assessment of the work going on in Bickenbach's department. One may be tempted to believe with Dr. Heintz that nothing much went on, but, assuming that some active research had been going on, all significant traces of this have been removed or destroyed in spite of the relatively hurried departure of the participants. Some of the apparatus, including the electron microscope, was removed in time. They had some difficulty in finding a suitable place to move it to and after examining a number of places finally went to Tauberbischofshiem, near Wurzburg.

## Natzweiler Concentration Camp.

This camp lies in the Vosges mountains about 30 miles from Strasbourg. It was established soon after the German occupation of Alsace and was used for political prisoners - male and female - of German, French, Polish and Russian nationalities. It was said to have been built for 3,000 but held as many as 7,000. The death certificates of up to 20,000 of its inmates are in Allied hands. The prisoners were removed before the Allies overran the place. The men are said to have worked in a nearby quarry.

The place fits in with the description of other such camps in Germany. There is insulated barbed wire, many lights round the fence and on each side a raised shelter from which the guards watched their charges. The inmates lived in large wooden huts of simple design with double glass windows. We did not go inside a living room hut as they were occupied by German residents from round about under French guards. There was one hut partly separated by a barbed wire fence said to have been the isolation hut. Another hut contained a P.M. room with one table, an incinerator and a room full of small urns for the victims ashes. In the same hut there was a drying room for clothes and a large autoclave (without any pressure guages). There was also a room where people washed or were washed. This was obviously a unit for delousing new comers. We saw no facilities for any medical investigations of even the simplest kind.

About 300 yards from the main enclosure was a farmstead and opposite the farm was an old building. Just inside the door of this there had been built a cell about 10 x 10 x 8 feet. It had a concrete roof and walls and was lined throughout with tiles. There was a strongly protected light in the roof and a small strongly protected inspection window in one of the walls. The door had been sealed with some adhesive strapping. A piece of electrical apparatus had been removed from the floor. There was a flue leading outside to a small chimney but no mechanical clearing mechanism. Examination of a photograph taken by Lt.Hofer shows evidence of the escape of some heavy chemical from the flue as it emerges from the wall which has made a large dark stain on the plaster of the wall of the house. This staining was not noticed as we looked at the house. There was a small tube through the door similar to what was taken to be the sampling tubes of the chambers at F.F. This is said to have been the chamber where they killed their victims. In spite of its peculiar situation just opposite the home of a French farmer it is difficult to come to any other conclusion as to the purpose it might serve. In a room behind that containing the chamber were three well built tiled tanks sunk into the floor. They were about 3 x 6 feet and at least 6 feet deep. They had no draining plugs and had well fitting wooden lids. They were the type of tank suitable for the preservation of human bodies for anatomical work. There was a sink with a cold water tap in another room but no evidence of scientific equipment. In the loft above these rooms was a large stack of disintegrated boots. The parts of several hundreds of pairs were there. In a hut just behind this building the garrison cobbler and tailor had their workrooms.

It would seem that some special apparatus was used for the dispersal of the lethal agent inside these chambers for there would be no need of any special mechanism if the gas was just introduced through the small 'sampling' tube. It is conceivable that some type of atomiser was being used.

## Anatomy Department - Professor Hirt.

This man - another Nazi - has been mentioned in the English press as the perpetrator of experiments on human beings. We went round his department with his head technician. This man lived in a house a few yards from the department and had been there for some years before the war. The department was excellently designed and constructed and the Germans had obviously spent a great deal of money on it. One lecture room contained an enormous epidiascope under which the instructor could carry on a dissection of the whole body and have the image thrown on the screen on the wall of the room.

We were shown some of the tanks - not dissimilar from those at Natzweiler except for the better lids - containing the preserved subjects for the anatomy class. Some prisoners from the camp, with numbers on their arms, were pointed out, and there was also a tank containing grossly emaciated Russian prisoners. They used to get 80-90 bodies a year from the camp and made up the rest of the 120 used from local sources. The assistant said that he thought that Hirt used to go to the camp in order to select good physical specimens to be used to provide suitable demonstration specimens for the department. Certainly a great many such specimens had been prepared and were of the conventional types seen in anatomy departments. There were the usual collection of partly dissected limbs etc. left by the last lot of students and no doubt it was the sight of these that roused the horror of the newspaper correspondents. Our guide said heknew of no experiments done by Hirt but that he had worked with Klinge the Professor of Pathology on rheumatism and cancer. We also saw the Pathology Department which was a well constructed department with an enormous P.M. room. There was nothing except facilities for histological work in the rooms we saw. Klinge is a recognised authority on joint pathology.

## SUMMARY

1. No evidence of German work on active BW agents was found at Strasbourg
2. Experiments on human beings from a concentration camp were carried out by Haagen in testing typhus vaccines.
3. Some of the staff of Bickenbach visited the camp but nothing is known of what they did up there.
4. The Biology section of the Medical Research Institute was interested in the study of aerosols and had had three special and elebarate chambers erected. The nature of the aerosols being studied is not known.

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## ADDENDA

(1) Among Haagen's papers was the program for a meeting to be held in Berlin on 24th November, 1944, on the use of the electron microscope. One of the items was:

H. Ruska, at present at island of Fiems in the Griefswald "Methods of preparation in the study of bacteria and viruses with the Electron microscope".

**I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**
**Verkaufskontor Straßburg**

Empfänger Unsere Zeichen Tag Blatt

Betreff

Barnes.

DIARY Of THIRD VISIT TO FRANCE FEB. 1945

1st FEB. Message received in London from ALSOS in Paris requesting that Hofer and I proceed to Paris as soon as possible.

2nd Feb. Owing to the absence of a specific target to be visited the negotiations between MI 10 and CIOS were rather prolonged. Matters were satisfactorily arranged in time for a cable to be sent to SHAEF in the evening.

5th Feb. No orders yet received in London so a call put through to SHAEF. Orders received by noon, and Hofer and I received orders from CIOS at 16.00 hrs to proceed by plane on the following morning.

6th Feb. Reached Paris and reported to ALSOS at about 15.00 hrs. Billets found for us at the American Naval HQ where Alsos reside .

Capt Cromartie and Henze have arranged to visit Strasbourg on Feb 9th, and we are to accompany them.

7th Feb. Report to Col. Knight at T Force HQ at SHAEF. Main. There were no formalities to be complied with, and we were told that when we wished to return, they would arrange transport for us.

Hofer making arrangements with the Naval authorities for ~~fu~~ further orders to cover his future movements in France.

Orders for the rest of us were to be issued by Col Eckman of ALSOS.

8th Feb. Discuss the ALSOS target list with Capt C and H, This consists at present of a list of medical, and hygiene research institutes in Germany and certain research workers known to the Rockefeller people. There is in addition the list of places mentioned in the various intelligence reports. It was agreed that it was impossible at present to give any sort of priority to targets on this list for none were known to have any specific connection with any possible BW work done in Germany. ~~It was also impossible to draw up a list.~~

The name of one scientist was added because ~~from~~ as a POW ~~intellig~~ ~~report~~ interrogation he had been stated to be a close friend of the prisoner and he knew him to be n anti-Nazi. Such contacts as these are likely to be the most valuable until such a time as specific information can be obtained.

– The examination of targets at Strasbourg had provided no evidence that work on BW was going on in Germany. Apparently a great deal of research is considered secret, and it appears that the SS have some control over the provision of facilities for research.

In the afternoon I visited M.Gauchard with Capt. Henze. He was at his "factory" at Santeny a few miles outside Paris. He spoke no English and the interview was carried out by Capt.H. ~~He~~ Gauchard

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recalled the visit of Col Childs in December and said that since then he had been in London at the request of the French Ministry of War and had seen Col C again. We mentioned our wish to hear more of the information he had on German BW intentions and work. His story is as follows:

He was a prisoner in 1940 and was later released. On his return he found his factory had been stripped by the Germans. In 1943 he was asked to go to Paris by the Germans and attended a meeting in the Hotel Majestic. The chief figure at the discussion was a Professor Kliewe. There were about a dozen men in the room among them a number of ordnance officers. With the exception of Kliewe he had only heard their names spoken, and the spelling was only a phonetic rendering of what he heard. Those names he could recall were Major v.Rischening
Haupt Stinten
Haupt v. Mullerheim
Oberlt Hupeden.

They appeared to know all about the French work on Bw (as did G him-self) He believes they started their work after they had seized the records from Le Bouchet. They had read of G's claim to have killed `N` spores in 15 mins with his patent aerosol mixture and Kliewe had repeated these experiments and confirmed them. Gauchard said they tried to get the formula from him, but (of course) did not succeed. Kliewe tried to get Gauchard to work for them, and for his own safety he decided to be friendly with K who seemed a decent fellow.

At this conference G pretended that he did not understand German so that they all talked freely among themselves while he sat almost unnoticed ina a corner. The others were asking K what work the Germans had done on BW and he said they were still undecided as to whether shells, ampoules or sprays from aircraft were the best. They had worked on morve, charbon, `grinsing` and poliomyelitis. He had no idea how the word `grinsing` was spelt as he had only heard it mentioned. It conveyed nothing to him. He said the work on polio had been done with apes from Borneo. G took no part in this discussion, but he had several meetings with K both in Paris and at Santeny. He knew of Kliewe as a bacteriologist and he had published a number of papers. He said that he could not recall the name of the place where K had done his work on BW but said that he had known at one time. Kliewe had asked him to go and work with him at Koenigsberg.

This was all the information that could be extracted in a difficult interview. G. continually reverted to the French work and at one point even went so far as to produce the drawing of his own design of a BW bomb with a spray incorporated in the base and the liquid contents stored under pressure. Since he had worked with Velu his interest and knowledge of the French work is easily explained.

The impression left on us both was that the ~~xxx~~ story was distinctly `fishy`. My personal view is that he had had some dealings with the Germans and that to ward off suspicion now, he was furnishing what he thought might be considered valuable information. Like Briault he had lost one or two bits of vital information, and the story came out `pat` and gave the impression of being a set piece.

The interview was not considered to have furnished any positive evidence of German work on BW

The German scientist`s`^Whose Who` shows that Prof Kliewe is the director of the Hygiene Institute in ~~Gixxx~~ Geissen. He has published a number of papers including one on the ~~xxxx~~ properties of ethereal oils as disinfectants. This latter work may explain his interest in the products of Gauchard.

9th Feb. Left Paris in a jeep and staff car with one driver. Reached Vittel in the late afternoon and reported to HQ 6th Army Group. Here passes were obtained on showing the ALSOS orders and the promise of French passes in the morning. Billets and messing accommodation were obtained without any difficulty.

10th Feb. Left Vittel and reached Strasbourg in the afternoon. Housed and fed in the new ALSOS ~~HQ~~ advanced HQ in Prof Haagen`s comfortable apartment. There is a small permanent staff here and contact is maintained with 6th Army group so that all military information is readily obtainable.

11th Feb. Visit Fort Fransecky. The place is becoming increasingly filthy and French troops are living in part of it. The labs were visited and had not apparently been much disturbed since last seen. In the part devoted to biological work the most interesting feature was the chambers described in detail in previous reports from ALSOS. There was no evidence to support any idea that living toxic materials were being used. The glass ware in the store was that of a chemist rather than a bacteriologist. There was also a standard type of fume cupboard in an adjoining room. The small wire cages in the roofs of the chamber did not look as though they were for animals and they had electric points inside them. There were three taps in the side of each chamber. One was s standard gas tap, another a water tap and the third a tap to control pressures. They were all connected to `mains` though in the case of the large chamber these connections had been severed and connections made to cylinders of compressed air. One point of interest was that all the taps were inside the chambers and so that when connected with the mains control from outside would be impossible. There was an elaborate evacuating fan system with a complete cut-off if necessary. There was no ~~in~~ fan inside the chamber to mix the contents. There was no evidence that the chambers had ~~actually~~ been used, though their construction [illegible] probably except the large one and all all was complete.

From a few envelopes found lying around it appears the place was known as the Flugforschung Institute and the Elektrische Forschung Institute. Whether or not this referred to the whole institute or only the part dealing with Physics is not clear.

There was rather limited accommodation for animals, bioth large and small.

My conclusion is that there is no evidence of the projected use of these chambers for testing living toxic agents but I can offer no suggestions as to their possible purpose. They might be profitably be visited ~~xxxx~~ by an expert in aviation biological research.

12th Feb. Visited the Hygiene Institute but there was nothing of interest to see.

Met Dr Grumbach of the Comite de Reserches 22 Av Foch, Paris. He i working for the French govt collecting information of a g general medical interest. He was a bacteriologist working on his own in Strasbourg before the war. He collects all the documents and after sorting them out sends them to the appropriate expert in the subject. He does not appear to know very much of what went on in the research institutes in Strasbourg but says he has not had time to examine the papers. He undertook to let ALSOS have a report on the xxxxxxxxx papers of any person they cared to name if they had the records. He had not heard of the laboratory at Fransecky nor of the connections of Haagen with the camp at Natzweeler.

We visited Mlle Schmidt who was one of the assistants at the Hygiene Institute ~~and who had been there before the arrival of Haagen~~. Her exact status is not known but she taught the class and is obviously an intelligent woman.
Haagen worked entirely on protection against typhus and used mice and guinea pigs only for vaccine production. He did a few experiments with the rabbit lung vaccine of the French. He worked entirely with European strains and they did not have a strain of the scrub typhus rickettsia.
She said that as far as she knew it was the egg vaccine prepared in Berlin as a simple saline suspension of the yolk which was used for the large scale vaccination of German personnel. They appeared to be short of eggs in Berlin for they had latterly written to Strasbourg asking for supplies.
Regarding Haagen's claims to have produced xxxxxxx hepatitis in mice with human secretions from cases of epidemic hepatitis she said that while these might have been cases of the spontaneous disease in the mice, Haagen was aware of this natural disease and the mice were selected with special care on that account.
He also worked on influenza using mice. His vaccine was not considered to be very effective.
Asked about the supplies of culture media for the laboratory Mlle S said that they were very hard to obtain and they did many experiments with substitute media.

13th Feb. Visited Natzwieler Concentration camp, There was nothing to suggest thet there had been any BW work done on human beings.

14th Feb. Visited the Medical Research Institute attached to the Strasbourg Hospital. We saw Himkel a technician, and a Dr Heintz who is a Frenchman who had been working with Prof Fleischman in the Physics section. His work had been in connection with the testing of a new infra-red absorptiometer made by I.G. for the estimation of gases in mixtures. He was testing it to see whether it would distinguish the isotopes of chlorine in a mixture.
He was questioned about Bickenbach but said he knew nothing about the work he was doing. He was a great Nazi but not much of a scientist. On one occasion B had approached Heintz with a problem concerned with colorimetric estimations of blood and Heintz got the impression he knew very little. Bickenbach made a point of

collecting apparatus etc to make a good show in the dept in order to impress visitors.
There was nothing to see in the institute that threw any light on the nature of the problems being studied there. There was a well appointed operating theatre for animals with cages for a few animals such as rabbits.

Visited the Anatomy dept and were shown round the whole place by the senior technician. He must have been there some time as he worked for Leriche when he was at Strasbourg some years before the war. The dept was large and well constructed. There were many bodies in large tanks preserved ready for routine student dissectionsas well as the usual collection of partially dissected 'parts'. Among the corpses we were shown prisoners from the concentration camp with their numbers on their arms. There was also a tank containing Russian prisoners of mixed races and all extremely emaciated. The man said they usually received between 80-90 bodies per year for the dissecting room from the Conc Camp and the rest from the civilian population of the town. He believed that Hirt had gone to the camp in order to select specimens of good physique which were sent to the dept for preserving in the usual way and then laboratory demonstration specimens were made from them. He showed us many examples of these some of which were well executed but all were of the routine demonstration types. He knew of no experimental work done by Prof Hirt except that he and Klinge (professor of Pathology) were interested in rheumatism. There was nothing to indicate this as anything but a well equipped and constructed anatomy school. They apparently had a s many as 600 students doing anatomy in any one year.

The pathology section was also visited but revealed nothing of note. There was an extremely capacious P.M. room which served not only the 5,000 bed hospital but also did all the other P.M. work for the town and district. Again this was another well designed dept without indications of any unusual activities having been carried out there.

15th Feb. Returned to Paris by road.

16th Feb. Saw Col Pash who had just returned from London where he had attended the meeting of the B.W.I.C. for a short time. He left with the impression that everyone was agreed upon the value of this type of cooperation and he had reiterated the offer of ALSOS to put all facilities at our disposal. He asked me to tell the Chairman that ALSOS had now got an arrangement with SHAEF that they could put a new place on the target list at short notice and get it covered by T force without further ado.

Made arrangements to return to London the following day to report ~~Hofer~~ I suggested that Hofer remained for a few days as he had a bad cold and he would be there should anything crop up suddenly.

Made further examination of the documents brought back in Dec from Strasbourg. Capt Henze found a small scrap of paper with a few pencilled notes in Bickenbach's writing, This was apparently a list of things he had to remember to do in connection with his hasty departure from Strasbourg. Among approximatelt ten items were two

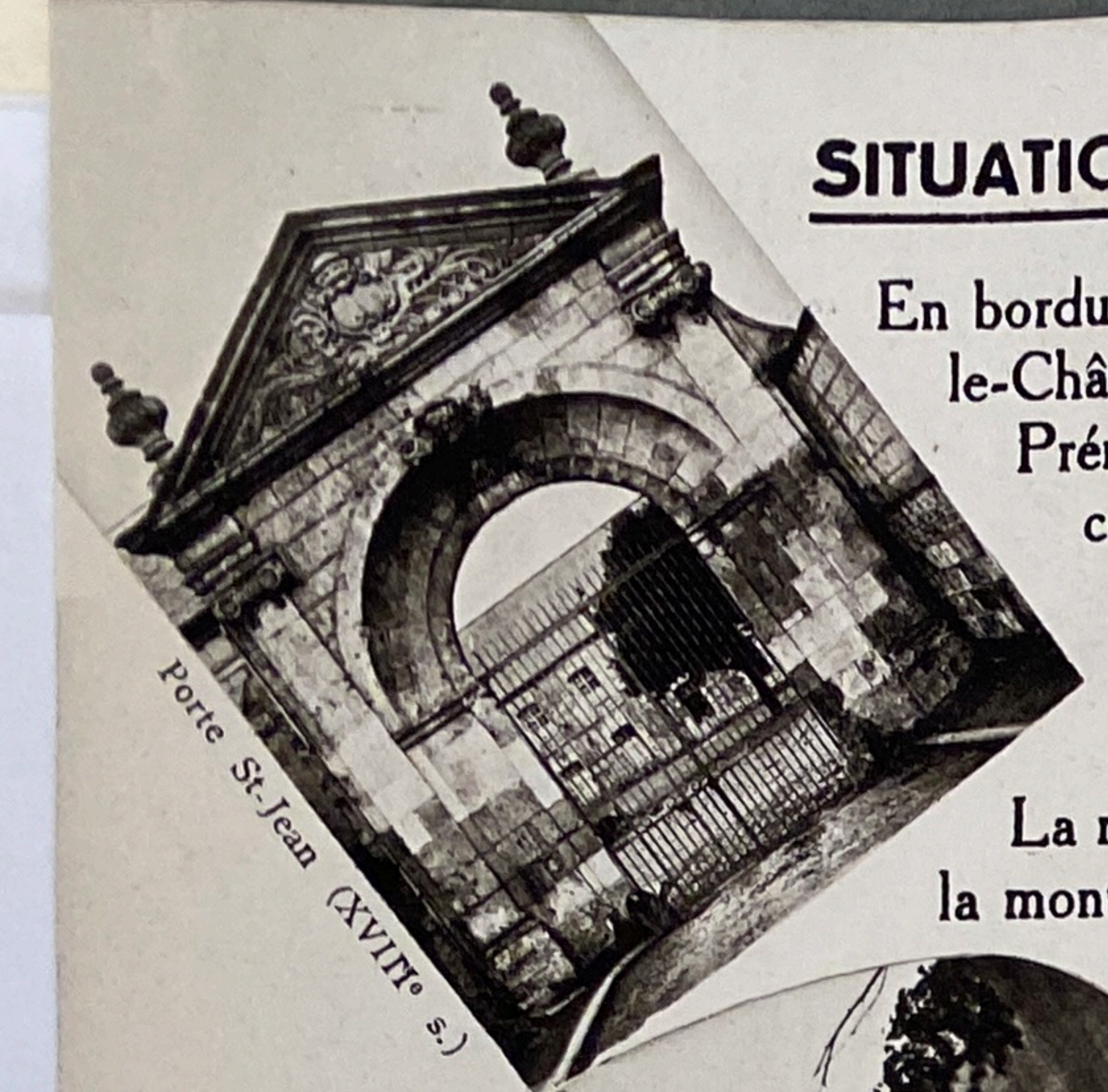
Aerosol arbeit ) zu abgeben
Na arbeit )

On another slip was a note to have a specially adapted respirator replaced as the container was exhausted.
These little notes seem to supply the final proof of the belief expressed in earlier reports that work on aerosols was being carried out. This had been suggested by a good deal of correspondence dealing with an 'Injektor-Saugs gerate' which is believed to be an atomiser.
In all his letters B is continually stressing the importance and secrecy of his work and he succeeded in getting the highest priority for his work. He frequently mentions the fact that he was carrying out projects suggested to him personally by Prof Brandt (Hitlers personal physician) and a man of low repute in professional circles in Germany. None of his corrspondence gives a clue as to the specific nature of his experiments.

Dr Ruhl's papers were also reexamined. He had written a long paper on a biochemical problem in connection with arginine and he also had a large number of skeleton clinical records of patients with cancer who were apparently being treated or investigated in some special way. He had done some work on the effect of male sex hormones on the rate of excretion of Vit B1 from normal men.

Among the papers there were also a number of graphs of experiments on rabbits carried out in 1943. They show curves of $CO_2$ percentages over the course of several hours on animals apparently confined in very small spaces. It is not clear to what these percentages refer,

17th Feb. Left Paris by air and arrived in London



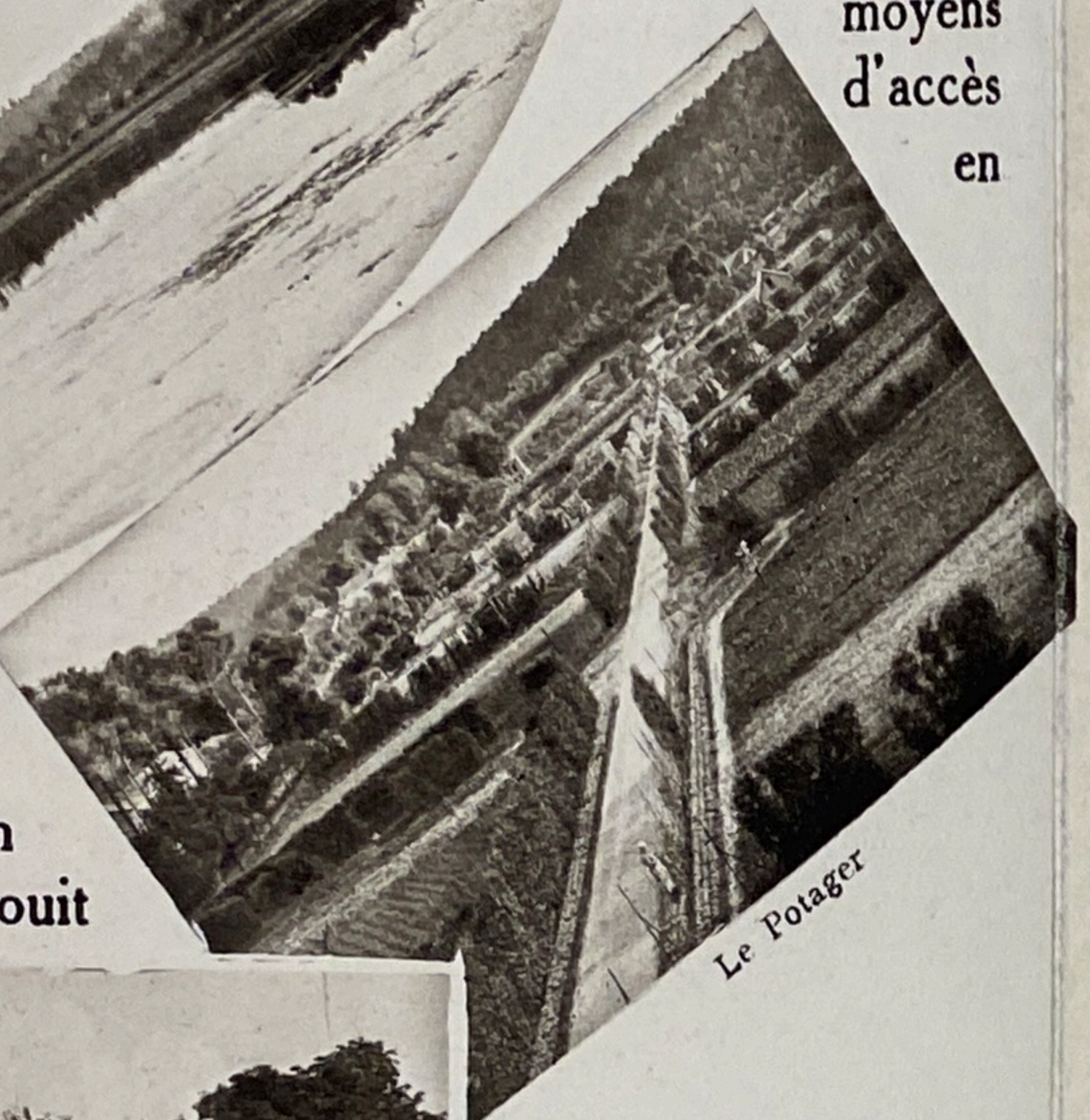
Porte St-Jean (XVIIe s.)

## SITUATION ET CLIMAT

En bordure des forêts de Coucy le-Château et de St-Gobain, Prémontré était déjà à la conquête romaine un nœud d'importantes voies de communications.

La région offre l'aspect de la montagne avec ses vallons agréablement boisés, ses pittoresques points de vue. Les moyens d'accès en sont faciles pour le touriste amateur de curiosités. Bien abrité, Prémontré jouit l'hiver d'un climat doux. Aux premiers beaux jours, la végétation luxuriante, les fleurs, les sources, les eaux courantes, les pièces d'eau font du site un lieu de repos parfait.

Les Etangs



Le Potager

Ruines de la Chapelle St-Jean-Baptiste (1)

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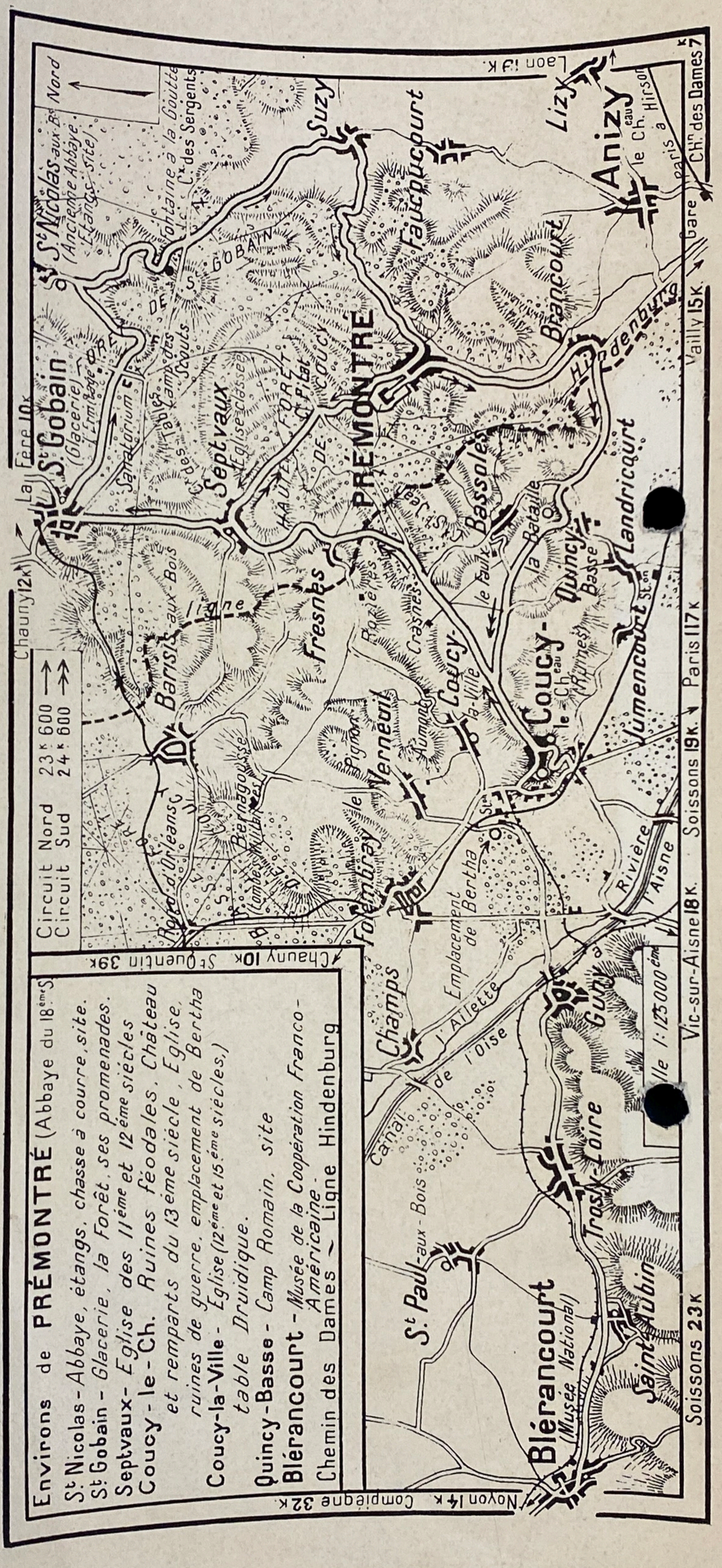
(1) Cet oratoire dédié à St-Jean-Baptiste existait avant la fondation de St-Norbert Il était desservi par les moines de St-Vincent de Laon.

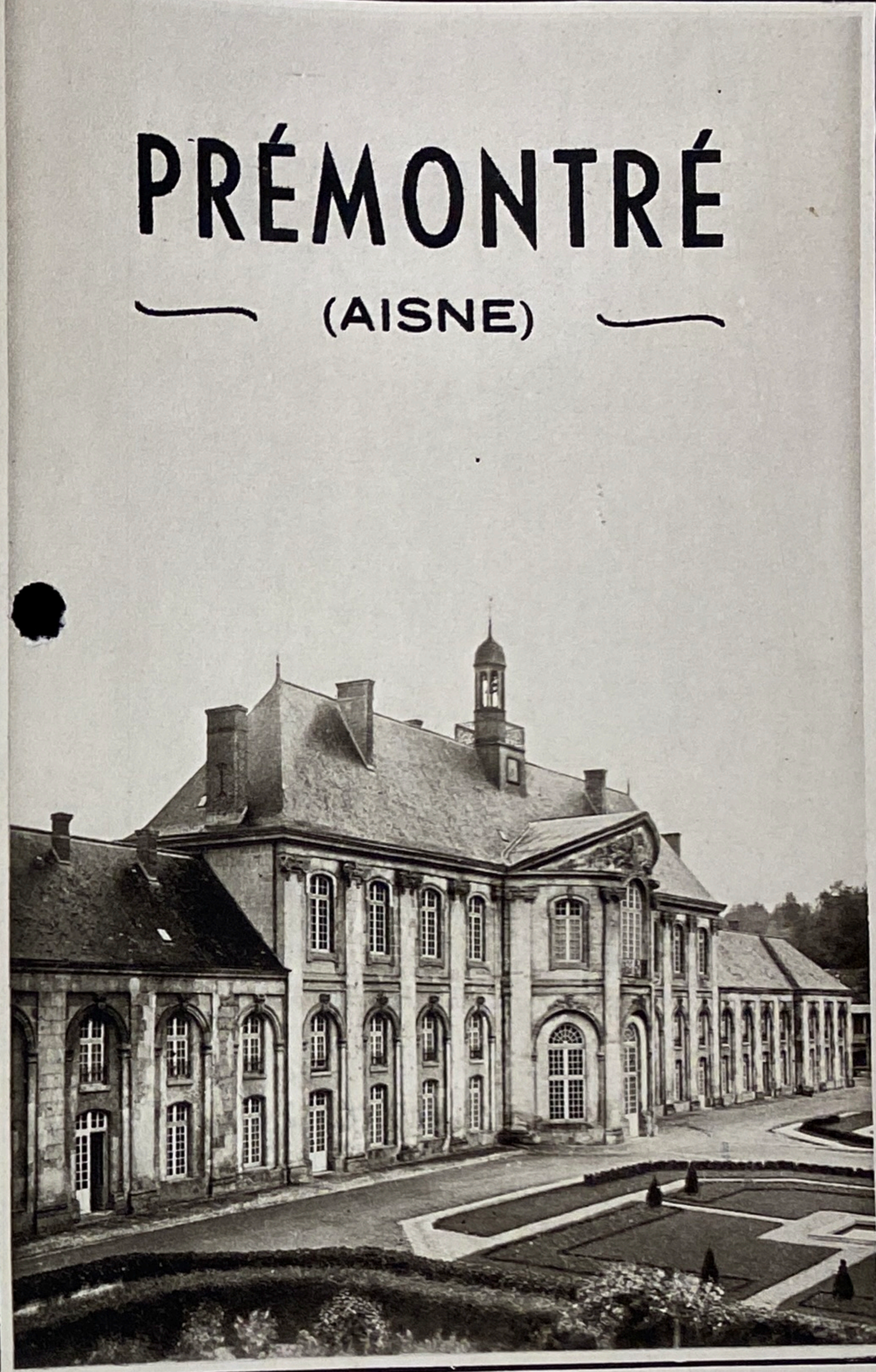
HELIO COMBIER MACON



Environs de PRÉMONTRÉ (Abbaye du 18ème S.)
St Nicolas - Abbaye, étangs, chasse à courre, site.
St Gobain - Glacerie, la Forêt, ses promenades.
Septvaux - Eglise des 11ème et 12ème siècles
Coucy-le-Ch. Ruines féodales, Château et remparts du 13ème siècle, Eglise, ruines de guerre, emplacement de Bertha
Coucy-la-Ville - Eglise (12ème et 15ème siècles,) table Druidique.
Quincy-Basse - Camp Romain, site
Blérancourt - Musée de la Coopération Franco-Américaine
Chemin des Dames ~ Ligne Hindenburg
Circuit Nord 23 K 600
Circuit Sud 24 K 600
Chauny 12 K
La Fère 10 K
St Gobain (Glacerie) (Ermitage)
St Nicolas aux Bs (Ancienne Abbaye Etangs, site)
Nord
Sanatorium
Barisis-aux-Bois
Septvaux (Eglise classée)
Fontaine à la Goutte
Cr des Sergents
Suzy
Bernagousse
Fresnes
PRÉMONTRÉ
Haute Forêt de Coucy
Faucoucourt
Folembray
Verneuil
Rozières
Crasnes
Champs
St Paul-aux-Bois
Emplacement de Bertha
Coucy-la-Ville
Bassoles
Coucy-le-Château (Ruines)
Quincy-Basse
Brancourt
Lizy
Anizy le Château
Blérancourt (Musée National)
Trosly-Loire
Guny
Saint-Aubin
Jumencourt
Landricourt
Hindenburg
Canal de l'Oise
l'Ailette
Rivière l'Aisne
Echelle 1:125000ème
Soissons 23 K
Vic-sur-Aisne 18 K
Soissons 19 K
Paris 117 K
Vailly 15 K
Gare
Chn des Dames 7 K
Laon 19 K
Paris à Hirson
Noyon 14 K
Compiègne 32 K
Chauny 10 K
St Quentin 39 K

# PRÉMONTRÉ

## (AISNE)



ANCIENNE ABBAYE (XVIIIe siècle)

Chef d'ordre des chanoines réguliers fondé par St-Norbert en 1120

## *Asile public départemental*

Téléph. 2 – Gare : Anizy-Pinon

Allée de l'Abbaye

## HISTORIQUE.

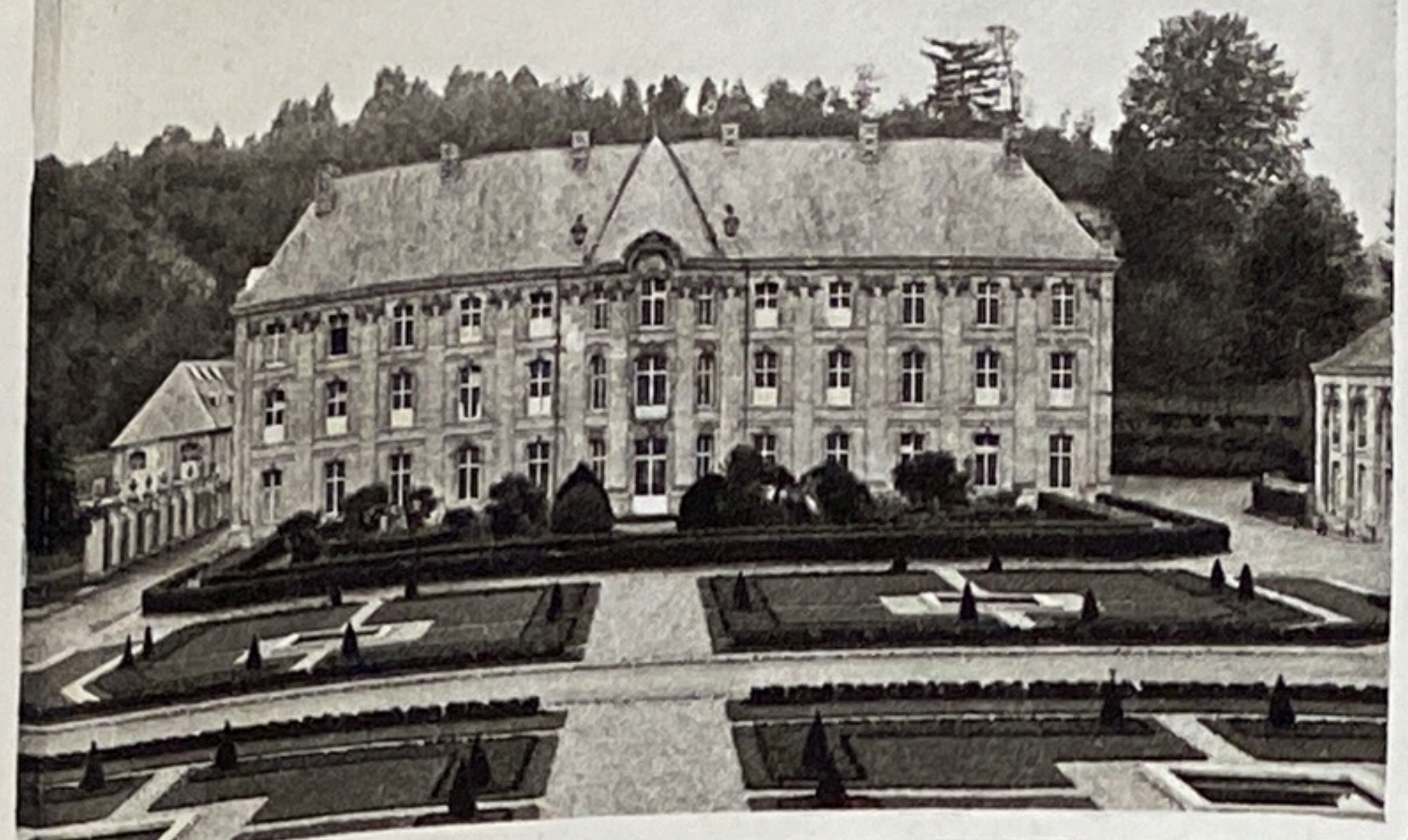
XII^e siècle. - L'évêque de Laon, Barthélémy de Joux, cède l'emplacement de Prémontré à St-Norbert qui y fonde une communauté de religieux, les Norbertins ou Prémontrés.

Date de fondation 1120. Les chanoines font profession le jour de Noël 1121. L'Ordre est en partie réformé par l'Abbé Dom Laruel de Pont-à-Mousson (1618).

Les bâtiments actuels ont éte reconstruits au début du XVIII^e s. par l'abbé Lucas de Muin et continués par l'abbé Bruno Bécourt (1741-1757)

Bâtiment Central

Entrée Principale, vue de la Cour d'Honneur



Pensionnat des Hommes

Bibliothèque

Salon

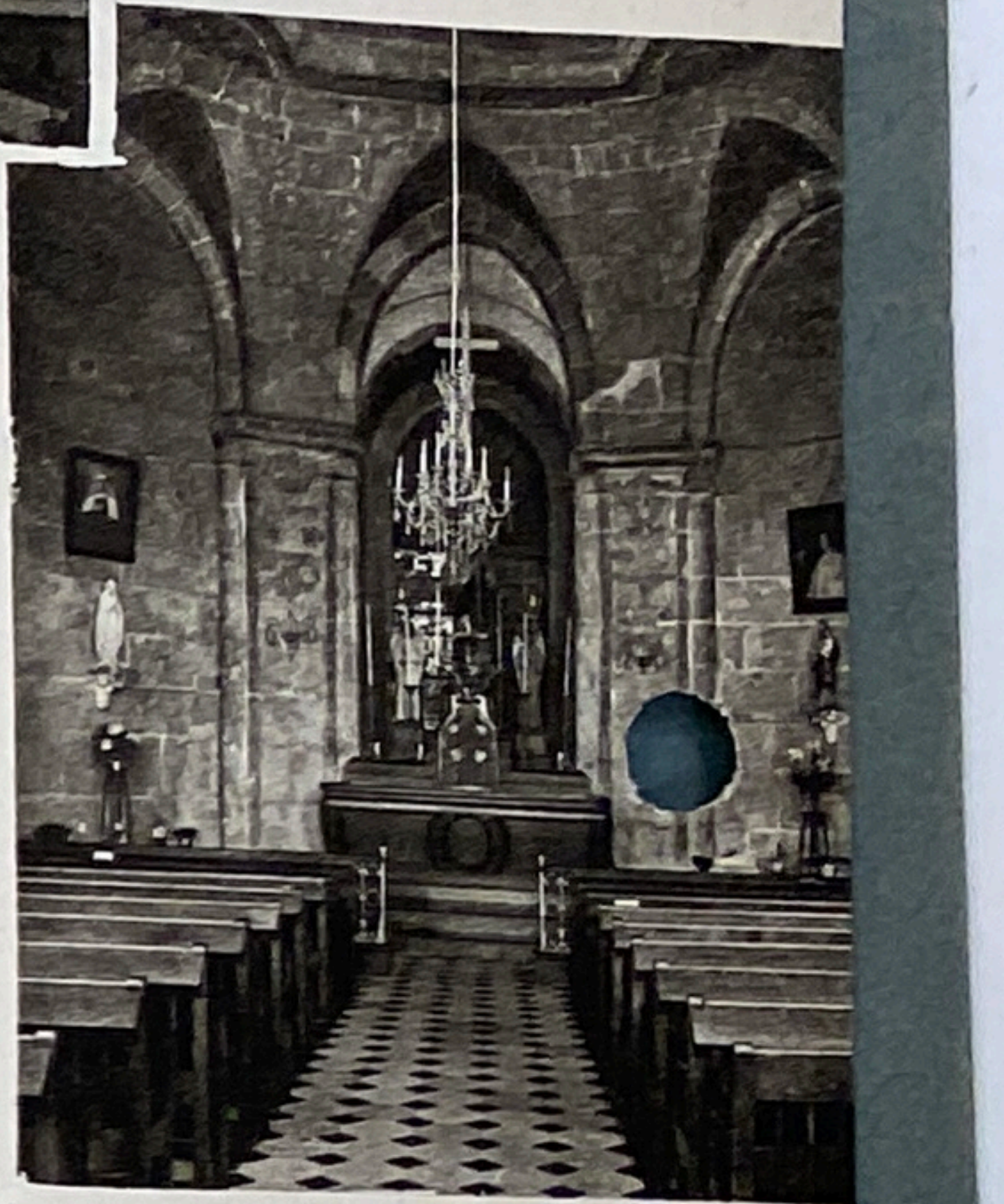
Révolution. Les chanoines sont chassés et l'abbaye pillée. Elle devient la propriété de Cagnon qui en a laissé un inventaire instructif. Pour se libérer, l'acquéreur se livre à de véritables déprédations ; il s'était obligé vis-à-vis de l'Etat d'établir en moins de dix ans une verrerie, une fabrique de salpêtre et potasse. Le Directoire annula alors la vente et l'abbaye est cédée à MM. Desmoulins et Morenval, puis passa en 1802 à la famille Deviolaine qui y installa une fabrique de bouteilles, de verres à vitres, et un peu plus tard de glaces.

Grand escalier

Salle de billard

Pensionnat des Femmes

Rachetée en 1855 par Mgr de Garsignies, évêque de Soissons, l'abbaye devient orphelinat agricole pour enfants pauvres. Les bâtiments sont restaurés. Mgr Cristophe ne pouvant, faute de ressources, continuer cette œuvre, vend l'abbaye et le mobilier au département, qui en fait un asile d'aliénés (1867).



La Chapelle

Quartiers de malades

### ETABLISSEMENT MÉDICAL

Traitement des maladies mentales. Y sont reçus les indigents de l'Aisne et des Ardennes. Sont acceptés également des pensionnaires en 1^re, 2^me et 3^me classe.

Allée Intérieure, Services Généraux

La Ferme

G-2 BORIS PASH

DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS

2015 December release of records,
1944-1946

No. Name: MAJOR BARNES. GERMANY DIARY

6-2 BORIS PASH

DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS

2015 December release of records, 1944-1946

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Biology Section,

Experimental Station,

Porton, Salisbury.

Capt. P. Mrosovsky,
M.I. 10

January 20th 194

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~~SECRET~~ ALSOS G-2 Hq ETO

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Hq European T of Opns USA

~~AG~~ 300.4(4 Sept ~~44~~) MPM 282

APO 887
4 Sept 1944

Subject: Orders

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: Officers, enlisted men and civilians concerned

1. The officers and enlisted men, organizations indicated, and civilians named below, will proceed on or about dates indicated, from their present station in the United Kingdom to the Continent, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, Com Z, European T of Opns, USA (Fwd), for duty as indicated, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Theater Commander, and upon completion of this duty will return to their proper station. Authority to return will be secured from the Commanding General, Com Z, European T of Opns, U.S.A., (Fwd).

5 September 1944

MAJ EDWARD V. LAW, 0341963, TC, this Hq (T Sec), for 7 days TD
CAPT ERNST ENGLANDER, 0917316, AC, Hq MIS, Indefinite TD
1ST LT JESSE C. SWINDLE, [illegible], AGD, this Hq, (AG), for station and duty
2ND LT THOMAS A. OATES, 01004650, AGD, this Hq, (AG), for station and duty
LT ROGER COL, (French Army Officers), OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD
Sub LT ROGER NORDET, (French Army Officers), OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD

Cpl James C. Mahoney, 12239288, 27th CIC Det, for station and duty
Miss NELL SAVAGE, Civilian, this Hq (Air Sec) for station and duty

6 September 1944

COL JOHN H. DEFANDORF, 0178688, CWS, Hq MIS, for station and duty
MAJ CHARLES WIRTH, III, 0469776, CWS, Hq MIS, for station and duty
MAJ J. M. Barnes, RAMC, (British), for station and duty

DR EDWARD O. SALANT, Civilian, for station and duty
DR C. C. LAURITSEN, Civilian, for station and duty

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, ~~Sec. 3.4~~
NARA
By RFCor Date 2/13/01

7 September 1944

COL LAWRENCE B. MEACHAM, 0482521, GSC, this Hq (G-4) for station and duty
Chaplain (COL) L. CURTIS TIERNAN, 017377, this Hq (Chaplain Sec), Indefinite TD
MAJ HERBERT L. BREGSTEIN, 0412500, Sig C, this Hq (PRO), for 14 days TD
MAJ ROBERT J. LEFEBVRE, 0387642, CWS, OSS, ETOUSA, for 7 days TD
1ST LT WILLIAM C. ASHCRAFT, 01995545, AUS, OSS, ETOUSA, for 5 days TD

ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, Civilian Clergyman, Indefinite TD

9 September 1944

LT COL THEODORE L. HOFFMANN, 023023, CAC, this Hq (AA Sec) for station and duty
CAPT MARTIN E. NEDELL, 01575486, QMC, OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD
CAPT FRANCIS C. GRANT, 0408176, Cav, OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD
2ND LT SCHOFIELDS ANDREWS, Jr., 0536916, FA, OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD

Mr EDWARD H. CHAMBERLAIN, Civilian, OSS, ETOUSA, Indefinite TD

14 September 1944

MAJ MARY C. WEEMS, L403011, WAC, this Hq, (G-1, Wac Sec) for station and duty.

2. Travel will be performed by military, naval or commercial aircraft, surface transportation, Government motor vehicle and/or rail. If travel is performed by surface transportation, the officers and enlisted men and civilians named above, will report to the Port Commander, Southampton, for necessary transportation.

3. Reimbursement not to exceed four dollars ($4.00) per day for quarters and an allowance of one dollar and twenty five cents ($1.25) per day for subsistence is authorized each of the US officers named above while traveling within the United Kingdom and while in the United Kingdom.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BORIS PASH
DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS
2015 December release of records, 1944-1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ ARMY FORM B174A

IS PASH

Nr.

ADMINISTRATIVE

angefangen: ............ 19......

beendigt: ............ 19......

DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS

2015 December release of records, 1944-1946

LEITZ
-Rapid ES-
Din-Quart

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

ARMY FORM B174A

ARRIVAL REPORT.

TRAVELLING BY SHIP. One of these forms to be completed by **every** officer prior to ship's arrival. Immediately on completion the forms to be collected by the Ship's Staff and handed over in bulk, on arrival, to the Embarkation Staff, who will despatch **at once** direct to Under Secretary of State, The War Office, London, S.W.1.

TRAVELLING BY AIR. One of these forms to be completed by **every** officer on arrival and to be forwarded by him within 24 hours to War Office (Q(M)1.c), London, S.W.1.

**Items marked * to be**

**formation given**

**quoted refer t**

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Office Form P - 13A

COX

BRITISH ARMY PAY OFFICE

NORTH AMERICA

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR PERIOD ENDED________194_

PERSONAL NO.

AMC.

Barnes.

165.00

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7.90

461.60

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~~TOP SECRET & PERSONAL~~

TELEPHONE : ABBEY 3411

Extn............

Any communications on the subject of this letter should be addressed to:—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, AIR MINISTRY,

AIR MINISTRY,

LONDON, S.W.1.

mber, 1944.

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DECLASSIFIED U.S. GOVT. RECORDS

2015 December release of records,
1944-1946

HEADQUARTERS THIRD U.S. ARMY
APO 403

Major J. M. Barnes (British)
24672

Permitted
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By command

No.

Date issued

Major, A. G. D.,
Asst. Adj Gen.

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**PERMIT TO ENTER ZONE OF**

AGO
CARTE

DATE: 9 February 1945

Issued to / DÉLIVRÉ A: J. M. BARNES
Major

Organization / SERVICE: ALSOS Mission

Permit to visit / DONNANT ACCÈS A: STRASSBURG WEIERSH

Purpose of visit / MOTIF: Technical

This pass expires / VALABLE JUSQU'AU: 1 March 1945

Issued by / ÉTABLI PAR: RAY J. TADLOCK, 1st

LAISSEZ-PASSER
MILITAIRE

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6290

## ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PERMIT

The bearer of this permit has the permission of the Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force to enter the Zone of the Allied Forces in

Le titulaire est autorisé d'entrer dans la Zone de l'Armée Alliée en

N.W. EUROPE.

This permit must be produced when required together with the bearer's identity document.
Ce permis doit être présenté à toute demande avec le document d'identité du titulaire.

N.W. EUROPE.

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DATE / DATE: 1 June 45

PASS NO. / NO. DU LAISSEZ-PASSER: 1581

**SIXTH ARMY GROUP**
**INTELLIGENCE SPECIALISTS PASS**
**LAISSEZ-PASSER POUR LES SERVICES SPÉCIAUX**

ISSUED TO / DÉLIVRÉ À: Maj. J. M. Barnes

SERIAL NO.

ORGANIZATION / SERVICE: R. A. M. C. BRITISH ARMY

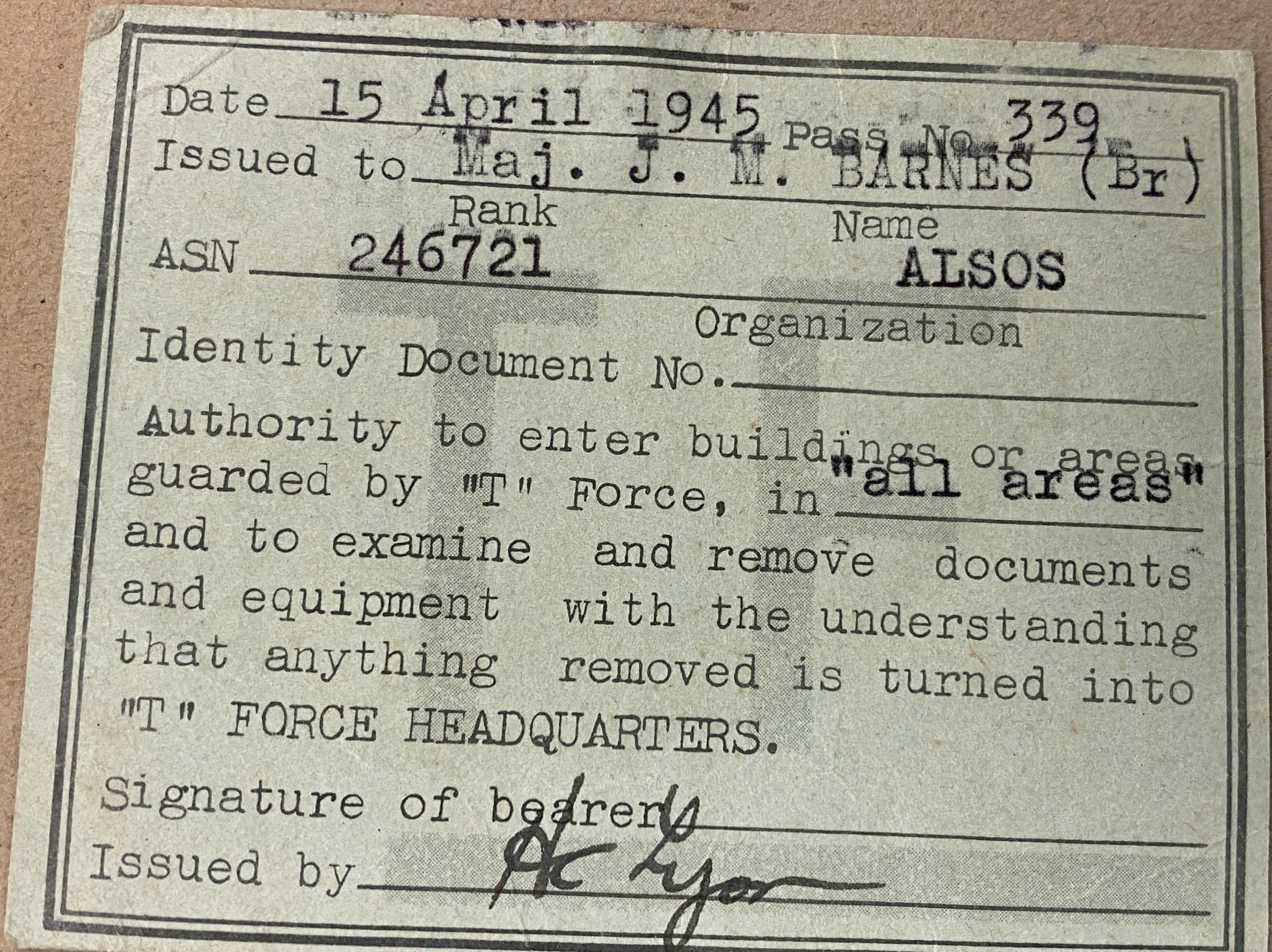
PERMIT TO VISIT / AUTORISANT À VISITER: 6th Army Group Area

FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSE ONLY / OBJET DE LA VISITE (À L'EXCLUSION DE TOUT AUTRE): of Intelligence Investigation Targets

THIS PASS EXPIRES / LE PRESENT LAISSEZ-PASSER EXPIRE LE: 1 July 45 AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THIS HQ. ET DOIT ÊTRE RETOURNÉ À L'EM

ISSUED BY / DÉLIVRÉ PAR: James R. Hall, Capt. F.A.

A. C. of S, G-2



Date 15 April 1945 Pass No. 339

Issued to Maj. J. M. BARNES (Br)

Rank Name

ASN 246721 ALSOS

Organization

Identity Document No.

Authority to enter buildings or areas guarded by "T" Force, in "all areas" and to examine and remove documents and equipment with the understanding that anything removed is turned into "T" FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Signature of bearer

Issued by

This pass MUST be produced on demand.

When no longer required it will be returned to Headquarters "T" Force.

If lost the owner will immediately notify Headquarters "T" Force.

Any person finding this pass should hand it to any Military Policeman.

0114

# Club Sad Sack

OPEN
1000 to 1800

NANCY

NAME J M. Barnes. Hq. RAMC.

Sgt R Twining

ISSUED BY